P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,873—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1900. [TEN PAGES.]

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1900.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th Mar.
M. L. PENINSULAR	5987	W. Wheler	24th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* ORIENTAL	6284	J. F. Jephson	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7598	K. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st April. 1900.
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costanzo	3,320	15th April, 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,140	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	13th March, 1900.
* FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,044	10th April, 1900.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	15th May, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and thence via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	G. Verona.	5,159	25th Mar. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 5th Mar. 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,300	Duchateau	15th March, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz to sail on or about the 4th April, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 16th March, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 13th March, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 15th March, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 17th March.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 31st March.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 15th March.

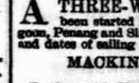
FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 10th March, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANYS.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	4,080	D. Costa	29th March.
" SINGAPORE	3,685	E. Pizzarello	26th April.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 24th March, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style near furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

PHŒNIX CHEROOTS AND INDIAN CIGARS.

(THE "PHŒNIX" BRAND.)

MANUFACTURED expressly for TREACHER & Co., LD., from finest selected and thoroughly matured Dindigul Tobacco, acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

	Ordinary Rates. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S NOBLES, Cheroot shape, without straw, Per box of 100	2 0	1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw, per box of 100	2 0	1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw, per box of 100	2 2	1 14
TREACHER'S HAVANAH, Cigar shape, per box of 100	2 4	2 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL, Torpedo shape, per box of 50	2 0	1 12
TREACHER'S SUMATRA, Barrels	2 0	1 12

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

These are prepared specially for TREACHER & COMPANY from the very finest selected Tobacco. In flavour and aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of twenty years' residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

	Ordinary Rates. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Rs. a.
JAVA GEMS, No. 1, Per box of 100	3 10	3 4
" " No. 2, " "	3 6	3 0
" " No. 3, " "	3 2	2 12
" NOBLES, Per box of 100	3 6	3 0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER.

83 AND 85 MEDOWS STREET.

FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATE CREAM, NOUGAT AND ALMONDS, PLUM AND MADEIRA CAKES, SMALL PASTRY, ITALIAN ICED PASTRY, CHEESE, CAKES, PETITS FOURS AND MACAROONS.

The above are manufactured daily on the premises BY EUROPEAN CONFECTIONERS.

ICES.

CREAM ICES, TWO KINDS DAILY SERVED WITH PASTRY OR WAFERS.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

THE CLEARANCE SALE OF THE NEW "PREMIER" CYCLES

ADVERTISED DURING FEBRUARY IS NOW WITHDRAWN.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, will revert to their CATALOGUE RATES which are as follows:—

GENTLEMEN'S MACHINES—	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
The "Premier" Helical "Popular" Roadster	250	275
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	265	295
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	270	300
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	325	360
The "Premier" Helical "Kohinoor" Roadster	330	365
The "Premier" Helical Path Racer	330	365
The "Premier" Helical Model "O" Road Racer,	330	365
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	360	400

LADIES' MACHINES—	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
The "Premier" Helical "Popular"	265	295
The "Premier" Helical Model "H"	270	300
The "Premier" Helical Model "G"	330	365
The "Premier" Helical "Kohinoor"	335	370
The "Premier" Helical "Royal"	360	400
The "Premier" Helical Girl's Model "N"	185	205

The Credit Rates can be extended over a period of 12 months payable by Monthly Instalments.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DRINKING WATER

should invariably be boiled, and after cooling passed through one of

KEMP'S STANDARD FILTERS

which are filled with a specially prepared Anti-germ medium.
Price, 1 gallon size, Rs. 12 each. 2 gallon size, Rs. 17-8 each.

KEMP & CO., LD., { SASSOON HOUSE, } BOMBAY.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3½ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	12	0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	8	0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	4	0

		Rs.	a.
ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	0
PEKOE	"	0	14
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	12
SOUCHONG	"	0	10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S
GRAND CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE
OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

LAST 6 NIGHTS.
LAST 6 NIGHTS.
LAST 6 NIGHTS.
LAST 6 NIGHTS.

OUR MONSTER PROGRAMME.
HORIZONTAL BARS MID-AIR.
AJAX CROCODILE ACT.
THE LUCIFER'S GIRARD ACT.
THE GREAT JAPANESE ACTS.
REMEMBER THE LAST 6 NIGHTS.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
A HANDSOME GOLD & SILVER WATCH WILL BE GIVEN AWAY AMONGST THE AUDIENCE EVERY EVENING.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, MARCH 14TH AND 17TH, 1900.
A Handsome Gold and Silver Watch will be given away amongst the Children visiting the Circus.
Every Child entering the Circus will receive a number entitling them to
A CHANCE OF WINNING ONE OF THE WATCHES.
BICYCLE COUPON NIGHT.
A Handsome HEPWORTH CYCLE given away on WEDNESDAY, March 14th. Coupons given nightly to holders of 1, 2, 3 and 4 Rupees Ticket. Commencing on SATURDAY, March 10. Cycle specially guaranteed for 12 months.
BOX PLAN AT THE CIRCUS,
WHERE SEATS CAN BE RESERVED.
Boxes and Dress Circle Chairs.
ALSO ZENANA BOXES AND SEATS.
Open Daily from 10 to 1 o'clock, and from 4 to 6 p.m.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
ROBERT LOVE, MANAGER.
COL. CHAS. B. HICKS, REPRESENTATIVE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. "POLLUCE," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 4.
The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within eight days of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Bombay, 10th March, 1900.

FOR SALE.
THE PROPERTY OF LORD SANDHURST.
MAIL PHAETON, by Messrs. Laurie and Marner, London, Rubber-Tyred wheels, dark green and black picked with red, green cloth rubber mat, the whole turnout in perfect order, has been done up quite recently. Price Rs. 1,000.
A SET OF POSTILLION HARNESS, by Merry and Co., for 4 horses, brass mounted, with saddles, breechings with driving reins complete, can also be used for a pair, in good order. Price Rs. 400.
A LADY'S SIDE SADDLE, by Messrs. Wilkinson and Kidd, in good order. Price Rs. 60.
Apply to—
Lieut.-Col. OWEN,
Military Secretary,
Government House, Malabar Point.

NOTICE.
WANTED CASHIERS for FAMINE RELIEF Works on a consolidated pay of Rs. 50 per mensem. A sum of Rs. 1,000, either in cash or in Government promissory notes will be required as a security deposit from each applicant. Only those who are willing and able to deposit such security need apply.
W. L. CAMERON,
Executive Engineer, Nasik Dt.

NOTICE.
A NEW APPOINTMENT of MANAGER and SECRETARY of the KARACHI PORT TRUST having been created, applications for the post are invited; the same to be forwarded to the Undersigned not later than MONDAY, 2nd April, 1900.
The salary of the appointment will be 1,000 Rupees per mensem.
Applicants should state in their applications full particulars including their age, nationality, qualifications and salary received in present or last employment.
R. GILES, Chairman,
Karachi Port Trust.
Port Trust Office, Karachi, 6th March, 1900.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500
HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.
DAY LIGHT LOADING.
KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS	24	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS	48	0
BULL'S EYE KODAKS No. 2	40	0
Do. do. No. 4	60	0
BULLET do. No. 4	72	0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	125	0
GLASS PLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...	60	0

* Adapted for plates as well as films.

SPOOLS.

	Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each	1	12
" FOLDING POCKET 12 Exp. ...	2	8
" BULL'S EYE or BULLET KODAK.		
No. 2...	3	8
" Do. do. No. 4...	5	4
" CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4...	5	4

Developing and Printing undertaken.
J. NEUBERG,
1, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SOUVENIR SILVER TEA SPOON of BOMBAY.—Momentos of the City of Bombay. The handle carries the Municipal Coat of Arms, cased in dozens, half dozens and quarter dozens, and can be had singly without cases.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—TWO WALERS, Sound and Quiet; two Victorias and three sets of Harness, in good condition. Owner going home. For full particulars, apply "119," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A PORTABLE ENGINE of 12 N. H. P. W. Pressure, 60 lbs., Diameter, of two Cylinders 9 5-8", Stroke 14". Apply to "C. M." care of this Paper.

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100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

---

6 for Rs. 2-8. Washing, Ties "for tying a Bow." Light Fancy Tints, Tartan Plaids, Bright Stripes, &c. A New Stock just to hand. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

BROMIDE ENLARGEMENTS Rs. 10! only. The "Speciality" 11×8, Mounted 18×14. Likeness guaranteed. Superior finish. Send originals to DEL TUFO and Co., Mount Road, Madras.

FOR 3 DAYS ONLY, a SURPLUS STOCK of TOYS in great varieties including Tricycles, Horses, Wooden Horses, Go carts, Dolls, Perambulators, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices at SHROFF BROS.

TO LET, fully-furnished, and in excellent order, throughout, from 10th April to 1st November The BUNGALOW, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, for many years occupied by the Hon'ble Mr. Lang, 4 bed rooms, 5 bath rooms, billiard room and table, ample servants and stable accommodation. Rent Rs. 400 a month. The bungalow it is believed is to let unfurnished after 1st November by CUMMOO SULEMAN & Co. Apply J. MACPHERSON, No. 25, High Court.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

FLAT.—WANTED immediately small Flat, Colaba Causeway or neighbourhood. Address stating rent.—"G.," care of this Office.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

"A GOOD NAME AT HOME is a Tower of Strength Abroad." This truth has been perfectly verified by the history of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS which effected their first cures in Bombay and India, where they are made and where they still have the largest sale. They are universally recognised as the best remedies for Malarious, Bilious, and Influenza fevers and mild forms of Plague. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills, and Batliwalla & Co's. Cholerai are sold every where at Re. 1 per bottle, less trade discount. Sole Manufacturer, Dr. BATLIWALLA, Warli, Dadar and Bombay.

RECEIVED French Lever Clocks 6 in. laid round, suitable for engine Rooms and Steamers, Rs. 15 each. Warranted for 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSECT POWDER VERMITE—KILLS! KILLS!! KILLS!!! Used by the ADMIRALTY and WAR OFFICE. Harmless to everything except Insects. Per box Ans. 14.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

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RACES.—Bombay Race Stand finishes of the Races, Winners of the Races, Bombay Horse Show, arrival of Lord Northcote, Departure of Lord Sandhurst. Now on view at the ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers to Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 16. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Money Orders on this Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 14 per year including Postage.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT. High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Artistona, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching. Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS:—Cretonnes, Tapestries, Curtains, Table Cloths, Carpets and Linens in every variety and at all prices—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 6-6-0 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to "SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

ROUND Ladies Revolving Ball Keyless Watches with Fancy Albert Chain, complete, Rs. 55 to 175 each. Warranted for 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET,
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE,
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

NOTES;
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.
Price, Re, 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey and coloured piece goods and the following:—
Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash hand tables, book and hat stands, etc.
1 sporting Schneider rifle.
One half plate camera, with lens, by Price Telbot and Co, Ld, three double dark slides, set of stops, tripod, etc.
1 large size fire and thief resisting Chubb's double door safe on stand, 54 by 28 by 25, with 6 keys.
By order of the adjuster and on account and at the risk of the Insurance Office concerned—
A lot of leather strappings, damaged by fire and water.
The property of the late Captain A. C. Clark, consisting of gold, silver and steel spectacles and eye glasses, ivory and brass measure and foot scales, leather cigar cases, pocket and note books, box of compasses, silver coins and buttons, gold collar buttons and ring, links and tie rings, Masonic emblems, despatch boxes by Chubb and Hobbs, Mordan's small iron safe, etc.

AT 2 P.M,

A number of new and second hand pneumatic bicycles.
1 second hand light victoria.
1 second hand light office shigram.
1 strong built dog cart.
1 serviceable double seated brougham, and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, valuable and handsome blackwood and teak wood, household furniture, glassware, crockery grand cottage piano by Rose and Co. in good order, Singapore cane furniture, lamps, pictures, carpets, etc, the property of S. MORAY Esq.
The property will be on view, 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT COORLA OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY STATION.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the Estate of the late Haji Tyab Haji Gani, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, in one lot, on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned leasehold land, together with a chawl and other buildings standing thereon, jointly belonging to the Estate of the above-named deceased and to his brother, the late Cassum Haji Gani, viz:—
Firstly.—A piece of Varkas land, admeasuring from east to west at its southern extremity about 130 feet, and at the northern extremity about 105 feet, the total area being 9 pands, and bounded on the east, by the land of the proprietor of the village and other Varkas land, taken on lease, on the west by the hill of the proprietor and Varkas land of Gasper Gomes on the north by the Varkas land of Malak, and on the south, by the land of the proprietor and Varkas land of Kalmet Prel.
Secondly.—A piece of Varkas land, admeasuring from east to west at one of its extremity, about 6 kathis, and at its other extremity about 9 kathis, the total breadth being 7 1-2 kathis, and the length from north to south 14 kathis, the total area 5 pands and 5 kathis, and bounded on the east, by the road or hedge, on the west by a hedge, and beyond it by the land of the lessor, on the north, by the hedge and beyond it by land of the proprietor, and on the south, by the land of the proprietor.
Thirdly.—A piece of land admeasuring from east to west 90 feet and from south to north 124 feet, and bounded on the east, by the land of Antonio Joseph Pereira, on the west, by the land of Pascoal Angelino Rodrigues, on the north, by the land of the proprietor, and on the south, by the land of the proprietor, together with the chawl and buildings standing thereon, and all tiles, rafters, and other building materials lying in and about the said pieces of land.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 12th March, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GENERAL STORE YARD, PAREL.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a large quantity of old and unservicable stores, consisting of lamp, wicks, tanks iron, carpenter chisels, drills, gauges, hammers, files, nails iron, padlocks, hanging lamps, glass lamp chimneys, bevilled face glasses, lenses, couplings for hose pipes, brass hinges, measuring chains, crab winches, steam hoists, hydraulic hoist pumps, iron, steel &c., &c.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria 3rd Cross Lane, Byculla, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, best plated were, glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, one sweet-toned iron-frame cottage piano, one handsome English, strong-built landau, spring and axle by Kilby, London, nearly new, &c., &c., the property of S. H. DAVID, Esq., leaving Bombay.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Olive Lodge" Waudby Road, Fort, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, one sweet toned iron frame cottage piano, oleographs and pictures, iron box, vegetable table, etc., etc., the property of Captain CUPPAGE.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 12th March, 1900.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 11 a. m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle-dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1900, to 31st March, 1901, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Foras Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, Pedder Road Market, Mazagon and Fergusson Road Fish Market, Parel, from fresh and salt fish-sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets and also allowing fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1900, to 31st March, 1901.
For particulars and conditions of these sales respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GAMDEVI, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant at 4-30 p.m., on the premises by order of the mortgagees, Dayabhoy Cullianjee, Veerpail Passoo, and Ruttonsey Velji, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Bulwant Dinanath and Sewdut Dinanath, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated the 15th February, 1895—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Gamdevi, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and sixty-two square yards of thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 344, new No. 2201, old Survey No. 655, new Survey Nos. 4 7319, 5-7319, and by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 2785, Street No. 59, and bounded on the east by the Gamdevi Road, on the west partly by the property of Harrichand Bhaskerji and partly by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the sweeper's passage and the property of Vinayek Dinanath, and on the south partly by the property of Khunderao Ramchander and partly by the property of Harrichander Bhaskerji, and which said land and premises are and have been in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandhy, solicitors or to the Undersigned.

SALE IN BOMBAY OF THE LAND, MILL BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, MOVEABLE PROPERTY AND EFFECTS OF THE AHMEDABAD ADVANCE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, (In Liquidation).

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, and in the matter of the Ahmedabad Advance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited (in Liquidation.)
C. A. Turner .....Official Liquidator,
Under instructions, from Mr. Charles Acnew Turner, the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will put up for Sale by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private contract, at 4 p.m., TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at their Sale Rooms, at No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, all the land, mill buildings, machinery, moveable property, and effects of the abovenamed Ahmedabad Advance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, situate at Ahmedabad.
The Sale is being held under an order of the High Court, dated the 30th day of January, 1900, and with the concurrence of Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata, the mortgagee of the said premises, and it will be subject to confirmation by the said Court.
Further particulars and conditions of Sale, and the valuation recently made by MESSRS. GOSTLING and MORRIS of the Mill property and machinery can be seen on application to MESSRS ARDESIR, HORMUSJEE, DINSHAW & Co., Attorneys for the Official Liquidator, at their Office, No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 12th March, 1900.

SARDAR OOMER JUMALL VUYANI.
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.
ARAB and PERSIAN CHARGERS, HUNTERS
POLO RACERS AND OTHERS,
ON COMMISSION SALE.
CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE.
1st Class English Carriages with single and Double Horses on hire, day, month and year.
SHOW ROOM, LOCKSLEY HALL,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.
Purchasers should apply to the MANAGER.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

BEST ITALIAN
VERMOUTH BRANCA
AND
BITTERS BRANCA
FERNET-BRANCA OF FRATELLI BRANCA MILAN.
PURVEYORS TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.
The Only Ones Who Possess True and Genuine Process
THE GREATEST HONOURS
AT THE CHIEF EXHIBITIONS.
Exact the Signature crosswise on the Label. } "FRATELLI BRANCA" & Co.
Beware of the innumerable counterfeits.
APPLY TO AGENTS:
CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE.
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

"SCOTLAND'S BEST."
HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.
CLUB BLEND "
O. H. L. LIQUEUR "
SLATER'S V. O. "
RODGER'S GLENLIVET "
LAWSON'S LIQUEUR "
PRIVATE RESERVE "
OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD,
BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.
MARTELLS *** BRANDY (Silver Label) at Rs. 52 Per Doz., is equal to many higher priced Liqueur Brandies,
AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes.)

NEW PICTURES.
FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900,
JUST TO HAND.

	Rs.	a.
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielits and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21	0
Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32.....	21	0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21	0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leighton, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21	0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21	0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21	0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley.....	...	
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32.....	...	
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.	...	
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...	
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...	
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...	
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks	...	
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow.....	...	
Curefor Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.	...	
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32.....	...	
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32.....	...	
Dejeunor (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32	...	
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ	...	
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elsley, 26 by 32...	...	
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32...	...	
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker	...	
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32.....	...	
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...	
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len	...	
First Awekening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep	...	
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson	...	
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...	
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale	...	
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...	
Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...	
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...	
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy.....	...	
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...	
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...	
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...	
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...	
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsrenbench	...	
Hard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle.....	21	0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21	0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21	0
"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21	0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner.....	21	0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21	0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read)	21	0

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
D. B. DINSHAW & Co.,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side 60		28	16
With Single Temple ...50		24	13
With Cur 50		24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez...50		24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.
Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.
Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration
THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.
Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.
SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculists prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £300,000
HEAD OFFICE:
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL.....£600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.....	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
J. BLACKHALL.
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-AGENCY:—MURREE, (April to October.)
CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND... „ 1,00,000.
RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.
The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
For 2 months, at 5 per cent. per annum.
For 3 months, at 6 per cent. per annum.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.
Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.
By order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st February, 1900.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund .....$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COL

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

IN order to meet the increasing demands of their clearance and Shipping Business, LATHAM and Co., have taken large and Commodious Offices and Warehouses in Frere Road, opposite the Western Entrance to the Victoria Docks, where their Clearing and shipping Business will be carried on from THIS DATE. The Fort Business will be conducted at MARKUR'S BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, opposite Hummum Street. All communications should be addressed to

LATHAM and Co.
Markur's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 1st March, 1900.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS are requested to pay in their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK OF BOMBAY or send them to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. N. S. GLAZEBROOK, No 53, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

GUARANTEED BY THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.)

WE have THIS DAY RESIGNED the Agency of the MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE Co. of Canada. The business of the Company will in future be carried on by Mr. W. D. GRAHAM, Secretary of the London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co. who has been APPOINTED to act as SECRETARY and ATTORNEY of the Company in the Bombay Presidency.

M. S. JAMSETJI & Co.
Bombay, 7th March, 1900.

NORWALK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (GUARANTEED BY THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF LIVERPOOL.)

WE have THIS DAY RESIGNED the Agency of the NORWALK FIRE INSURANCE Co. The business of the Company will in future be carried on by Mr W. D. GRAHAM, Secretary of the London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., who has been APPOINTED to act as SECRETARY and ATTORNEY of the Company in the Bombay Presidency.

TATA & SONS.
Bombay, 7th March, 1900.

B. G. J. P. RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING J. R. J. AND D. RAILWAYS.)

SUPPLY OF DEODAR SLEEPERS.

TENDERS will be received by the Manager and Engineer in Chief of this Railway at his Office, at Bhavnagar Para, up to March 31st, 1900, for SUPPLY of 10,000 (Ten thousand) first class Metre Gauge DEODAR SLEEPERS 6 x 8" x 4 1-2" delivered at Wadhwan Junction.

Particulars and conditions of supply can be had on Application to the Store-keeper

B. G. J. P. RAILWAY,
Bhavnagar Para.
Bhavnagar, 1st March, 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.

Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a

NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK,

Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS

FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress-room & bath-room, per diem Rs. 7.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one person, per diem Rs. 8. Ditto by two persons, per diem Rs. 13.	Specially Recommended for Families. Each suite consisting of large sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one or two persons, per diem Rs. 16.

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

F. PELITI,
10-11, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influencial support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general,

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasic guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 11m. Sun sets, 6h. 9m. High water, 9-11m., 10-1a. Low water, 3-30m., 3-2a.
Marine Court of Enquiry.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Harmston's Circus.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month, was 4,624, the daily average being 155. The total of new patients was 648.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mail for Japan, per extra s. s. Kirdfield will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m., to-day.—A mail for Europe consisting of letters and packets, specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Trieste, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-morrow. Letters, &c., for Egypt, specially marked for transmission by this steamer, will also be despatched.

BURGLAR CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday. Inspector Power prosecuted one Papamia Dowlatkhan, an old offender, on a charge of housebreaking, in that he broke into the house of one Dasa Khetsey, at Jail Road (north). On Friday morning complainant locked the door of his room and went out on business. About 3 p.m. that day a tinman, who keeps his shop next door, heard a knock in the gully and drew the attention of a friend of his to the noise. The latter went into the gully and discovered the accused in the act of sawing the bars of a window. The police were informed and the burglar was arrested. The accused admitted two previous convictions. He was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at Ferguson Road, regarding the death of Succaram Dhookajt, a Hindu mill-hand, aged about thirty years. The deceased worked at the Lukhmidas Khimji Mill and boarded with a friend near the Star of India Mill, off Ferguson Road. About fifteen days ago Succaram had an attack of dysentery and he was advised by his friend to go to a hospital, but he refused to do so and continued to try some household remedies. His condition grew worse and he often said that he was tired of life. On Thursday afternoon Succaram went out and as he did not return home in the evening, his friend searched for him. He failed to find him that night and gave information to the police. Next morning the friend continued the search and found a stick and a chudder belonging to the deceased, lying near the tank of the Reay Road Mill. The police dragged the tank, but could not recover the body. On Saturday morning the body rose to the surface of the water and was removed by the police. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Plague, Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	3	9
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	7	8	71
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kamaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Kamathipura Talao and Kumbharwada	22	8	60
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	13	5	26
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	46	12	90
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	6	9	30
G Mahim and Worli	5	7	31
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	39	62
Total	102	91	379
Same date last year	160	157	349
Small-pox	17	31	

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Plague, Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	13	2	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	29	12	70
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kamaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	45	12	69
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	4	8	29
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	19	10	94
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	5	10	30
G Mahim and Worli	10	1	19
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	40	62
Total	125	93	380
Total plague deaths to date	67,754	58,484	
Same date last year	190*	158	335
Small-pox	37	27	
Cholera	0	2	

INOCULATION.

The total inoculated persons up to 28th February, numbered 1,00,832 comprised as follows:—

Castes and Nationalities.	Total Inoculations during the week ending 28th Feb 1900.	Total Inoculated persons since week ending 6th Sept. 1899 up to 28th Feb. 1900.	Total Inoculated persons during 1898-1899 up to 28th Feb. 1900.
Brahmins	23	1,170	2,399
Jains	10	967	1,230
High Caste Hindus	1,201	45,884	50,374
Low Caste Hindus	2,154	61,473	73,519
Mussalmans	176	9,855	19,329
Parsees	7	1,573	3,120
Jews	1	603	739
Europeans	5	202	333
Eurasians	1	157	197
Native Christians	52	1,337	2,565
Other Nationalities	6	1,135	1,380
Unclassified	0	1	651
Total	3,576	1,24,347	1,60,832

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The weekly return of hospitals, public and private, for infectious diseases from 6 a.m., Saturday, 24th February, to 6 a.m., Saturday, 3rd March, shows:—

Disease.	Last return.	Admitted.	Transferred.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Plague	491	411	7	43	293	563
Relapsing Fever	145	27	4	44	17	107
Observation	189	161	32	97	35	186
Contacts	2139	1935	13	1279	5	2377
Evicts	3857	923	32	621	11	4116
Small-pox	446	111	1	57	36	463
					Contacts	20
					Evicts	3664

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY THE 10th OF MARCH, 1900.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased over the whole country the rise being brisk to rapid in many places. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest on the West Coast. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been strong to light.

The maximum temerature is from 5° to 12° above the mean of the season in Sind and Rajputana and at Lahore, Deesa, Bhuj and Surat, and the minimum from 5° to 10° in Berar and at Sholapur, Masulipatam, Bellary and Negapatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Cuddapah and the lowest 53° at Lahore Sirsa and Allahabad.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are partially clouded on the Malabar Coast and at Lahore, Ahmedabad Neeemuch, Nagpur, Amraoti, Karwar, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah and Madras.

Heavy rain amounting to 2·88 inches is reported from Colombo.

The weather is fine over nearly the whole of the reporting area.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE "CHAMPION" DEFAMATION SUIT.

At the High Court on Saturday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee continued the hearing of the suit of W. A. Chambers against Kaikhosru Nowrojee Kabrajee and others. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 10,000 as damages for alleged defamation of the plaintiff, editor and proprietor of the "Champion" newspaper, by the defendants, Kaikhosru Nowrojee Kabrajee, editor, Merwanjee Furdonjee Murzban, the proprietor and publisher, and Eduljee Manockjee Watcha, the printer of the "Rast Goftar" newspaper. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, Mr. Raikes Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad, and Mr. Donald, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee and Dinsha appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the first and second defendants; and Mr. J. J. Guzdar, Mr. Vicajee and Mr. Davar appeared for the third defendant.

The Judge said, in correction of the report in the papers, that what the Chief Justice told him was that he had no recollection of the "Champion" having been referred to at the "Gurakhi" trial as a discreditable paper one way or the other. His impression was that there was nothing on his notes one way or the other. Mr. Justice Tyabjee said it was a small matter, but it was just as well to set it right.

Mr. Carnac, in continuing his remark on behalf of the plaintiff, said that it was remarked by his learned friend that it was difficult to say what was the attitude of the "Champion." If that was so, his Lordship must find the seventh issue against him. Mr. Chambers, when in the witness-box, was perfectly justified in repelling indignantly the inuendo that he had written anything in the "Champion" which might have inspired the Poona murders. Referring to exhibit N 1, Mr. Carnac said the writer indulged in a false statement which was false to his knowledge, and that it was a direct indication of malice. With regard to this article as with regard to others, there was no expression of regret whatever, and the malicious statements had not been retracted. With reference to exhibit T, Mr. Carnac said the article was written by Mr. Jehangir, grandson of the proprietor, who had no previous experience and was aged 24 years, and yet advised Government as to what they ought to have done. It was an illustration of the way in which the "Rast Goftar" allowed irresponsible persons to write for its columns. This boy was allowed to write in the paper on a matter which was not one for fair and bona fide comment. It was really an attack on the Congress paper, the article not being written by Jehangir, as it was to be presumed, but by somebody behind the scenes probably the writer A 39. What did this boy know of the Congress press and of the principles and policy of the "Champion"?

The Judge said he has no reasons for believing that the article was not written by Jehangir.

Mr. Carnac said he had his doubts. He thought that the article was written by somebody else, and that Jehangir copied it. The language appeared to be quite beyond him. The other article, "the Frenchmen of India," was probably copied by him from some review. The learned counsel remarked that all this shewed the malice of the defendants towards the plaintiff.

Counsel argued that, if Jehangir was the writer of the article T., he must have been aware of the attitude of the "Champion," because he revised the page proofs. Coming to issues 11th and 12th, Mr. Carnac argued they were irrelevant, as their object was to put the "Champion" on its trial for sedition. Counsel cited Odgers in support of his argument on this point.

The Judge said he had admitted the articles merely on the question of damages.

Mr. Carnac said his objection was to the issues framed. These issues were framed on the supplemental written statement of the defendants, and there was nothing in the pleadings to justify the framing of the issues. Mr. Carnac urged that the issues should not have been framed. Mr. Chambers was not here on his trial for sedition. It would be a very serious thing if his Lordship found on the issues in the affirmative. This was not the proper place for the trial of the issue; and it could not be pleaded on a charge for defamation. Counsel asked the Court not to find on issues 11th and 12th, which, he said, were perfectly irrelevant.

The Judge said he would have to come to a conclusion in judging of the articles on the question of damages, and he would have to express an opinion.

Mr. Carnac said that might be, but he asked his Lordship not to find on the issues formally. Their only relevancy was remote and incidental on the question of damages, and no finding on the issues need be recorded.

The Judge said he thought they could not be pleaded in justification of libel, but that they might be pleaded in mitigation of damages.

Mr. Carnac asked his Lordship to read the articles he had put in. With regard to some of them, he said Mr. Chambers was not in Bombay when they were printed; and Mr. Chambers expressed his regret now, through the counsel, that they were ever allowed to appear in his paper. With regard to article No. 19 (that about Mr. Justice Russell) Mr. Carnac said he was authorised to express Mr. Chambers's regret that it should have been published during his absence; that he was better informed now regarding the learned Judge's ability, especially when he served on the jury in the trial of a certain case and heard the able summing up of the Judge. Referring to another article in the "Rast," Mr. Carnac said it did not lie in the mouth of Mr. Kabraji to say that the "Champion" was seditious when he, in his paper, wrote more violent articles. Mr. Carnac referred to other articles in the "Rast" which, he said, were more violent in tone than those of the "Champion." If Mr. Kabraji made a charge of sedition against the "Champion," he must remember that he had published worse articles in the "Rast." Mr. Carnac, referring to the arguments put forward by Mr. Inverarity that Mr. Kabraji could not be suspected of writing seditiously, because he was the translator of God Save the Queen" in Gujrati, drew a humorous picture of Mr. Kabraji and his children singing "God Save the Queen" to the accompaniment of "the Government are a band of plundering dacoits" Mr. Kabraji is an honest critic" &c.

His Lordship said that the real question was whether a man was justified in writing articles which might tend to produce in the minds of his readers not only a feeling of dissatisfaction with regard to any particular measure of Government, but dissatisfaction generally so as to give rise to an idea that the sooner the Government was changed the better.

Mr. Carnac said that that was what Mr. Kabraji had done, and not his client.

His Lordship said that a man might honestly hold views and opinions on certain measures of Government. One might condemn any particular action of Government, but to say that the Government of India dishonestly put money into its pocket, and to hammer at it over and over again, was not unlikely to create an impression in the minds of the people that the Government should go. That he understood it was sedition. No man had a right to write a series of articles, which taken as a whole, were calculated to produce sentiments of hatred and contempt towards Government to such a degree that the readers should think that the only way out if it was to get rid of Government.

Mr. Carnac: I fully agree with your lordship. I say our articles will stand that test.

His Lordship said it was not a question of the intention of the writer. Mr. Chambers was a British born European, and it was inconceivable to his mind that any Englishman would intend to subvert his own Government.

Mr. Carnac said it was important to consider what class of readers read the "Champion." If it was read by men like his Lordship or himself (Mr. Carnac) a perusal of seditious articles would not bring the Government into contempt but, if anything, bring the writer into contempt.

His Lordship said that Mr. Chambers stated in Court that he ran his paper on the lines of Liberal and Radical papers in England. It seemed to his Lordship that writers in India forget that journalists in England appealed to their own countrymen, and if their was any change in Government, it was only of one political party or another. No Radical writer in England thought of subverting his own Government and wished that the French or the Russians or the Germans should rule over the country. While they were writing in India, they forgot that the same circumstances did not exist in India.

Mr. Carnac said during his examination that he never meant that the English Government should go.

His Lordship said that the writer might not intend it. But one had to look to the effect produced by such writings.

His Lordship, in the course of further argument, observed that he noticed that the term "Congress" and "Congresswalias" had been used as terms of approbrium. He had the honour of presiding at one of the meetings of the Congress, and he considered it the greatest honour ever done him. It was a gross libel on all educated and patriotic citizens, who joined the body, to use the term "Congress" in that sense.

Mr. Carnac said that the "Rast Goftar" adopted that tone ever since it came under the ægis of Sir Muncherjee Bhownagree.

His Lordship said he did not believe that Sir Muncherjee had anything to do with it. Mr. Dadabhai was a Radical, and Sir Muncherjee was a Conservative, and they necessarily differed in matters of opinion.

Mr. Carnac said that party politics seemed to have been introduced into India. The one school abused the other. They brought personalities in the discussion of political questions. He hoped that his lordship would, after reading those articles, come to the conclusion that they were not seditious. Referring to the article in the "Rast" Mr. Carnac asked what could be more malicious than the application to Mr. Chambers of the words—"a malformation of human nature vomiting his venom"? He would ask whether that was not a most malicious article? Up to this moment, there had been on the part of the defendant no expression of regret, no apology, no reply to the notice sent by the defendant.

Mr. Inverarity said that, when in the witness-box Mr. Kabrajee expressed regret.

Mr. Carnac said that was done half-heartedly with regard to placing Mr. Chambers on a level with his bare-footed and bare-headed clerks. However his Lordship would see in his notes that there was no expression of regret.

The Judge said the impression on his mind was that there had been no expression of regret such as one should expect for the alleged libel.

Mr. Carnac referred to Odgers, Mayne, and other authorities on the question of damages. He said Mr. Chambers asked for no vindictive damages, but he hoped that when his Lordship had gone through the case, he would award Mr. Chambers what he considered to be a fair amount of damages, so that Mr. Chambers might not be out of pocket as regarded costs. These came to about Rs. 300 a day; and as this was the ninth day of hearing, the difference in costs as between attorney and client" and "between party and party" would be from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000.

His Lordship said he would take time to consider his decision.

THE ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It may not be generally known that the obnoxious odour, which the public must of necessity experience when passing the north-west side of the above Gardens, and just opposite to the offices of Messrs. Coutts and Co., shipping agents, emanates from a few trees planted therein. I have so often noticed this smell during my stay in Bombay, that I feel positive, that if the trees are cut down, it would be conferring a great blessing on the general public, for although the smell may not be absolutely injurious to health, it cannot be termed in any way pleasant, or an useful adjunct to the locality, I am also equally certain that if these trees were removed the City Fathers, would receive the thanks of all the general public and of

G. A. GOODINGS.

Bombay, March 9.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

CHALLENGE CUP (FINAL) RACE.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ce. Rating.	M's	Entered by	Did not finish before dark
Stella	38·22	58r	Col H W Boyd, I M S	do
Nanta	30·18	11 35	Mr G T W Olver	do
Turquoise	29·59	13·18	Mr E S Luard	do
Melody	29·38	13·43	Mr J B K Macbeth	do
Mannikin	26·01	24·49	R A Officers	Did not start.

Course No. 17—21 miles.

HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	H'p. M's	Entered by	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
			H M S	H M S
Eileen	11	Mr C Crommelin	4 37 40	1 26 40
Pixie	22	Messrs M R Smitham and G E Howse	4 46 17	1 24 17
Chita	Scr	Mr E Comber	Did not start.	

Course No. 1—7·1 miles—1st prize won by Pixie.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Time of Arrival H	M	S
Meg	Mr W Murray	5	32	11
Tomtit	Mr R H H Hopkins	5	33	49
Britannia	Col J L Govan	5	31	32
Coralie	Mr C H Byrne	5	32	38

Course No. 1—7·1 miles—1st prize won by Meg and 2nd prize won by Tomtit.

YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

SHIP'S BOATS RACES.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

Handicap Race for man-o-war and bona fide ship's open boats of any rig and size. Entrance Rs. 3. 1st prize Rs 50, 2nd prize Rs 25 and 3rd prize Rs 10.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14.

Race for man-o-war and bona fide ship's open boats of any size with service rig and under service conditions. Entrance Rs 3. 1st prize Rs 50, 2nd prize Rs 25 and 3rd prize Rs 10.

ROWING MATCHES.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15.

Race for 8-oared and over man-o-war and bona fide ship's boats. European crews. Entrance Rs 5. 1st prize Rs 40 and 2nd prize Rs 20. Length of course 4 miles.

Race for 8-oared and over man-o-war and bona fide ship's boats. Native crews. Entrance Rs 3. 1st prize Rs 30 and 2nd prize Rs 15. Length of course 4 miles.

Race for 4 to 6-oared man-o-war and bona fide ship's boats. European crews. Entrance Rs 3. 1st prize Rs 30, and 2nd prize Rs 15, Length of course 1 1-2 miles.

Race for Torpedo boat's punts. Two men and no rudder allowed. Only punt's service oars to be used. European crews. Entrance free. 1st prize Rs 5 and 2nd prize Rs 2. Length of course 3-4 miles.

Race for Torpedo boat's punts. Two men and no rudder allowed. Only punt's service oars to be used. Native crews. Entrance free. 1st prize Rs 5 and 2nd prize Rs 2. Length of course 3-4 mile.

Sculling race for yacht's dinghies, 12 feet and under, belonging to yachts on the R B Y C list, to be pulled by the yacht's regular sailing crews limited to two in number. Entrance free. 1st prize Rs 10 and 2nd prize Rs 5. Length of course 3-4 mile.

All entries and a description of the Distinguishing Flag, which must be carried by each boat throughout the sailing races, must be made with the Honorary Secretary of the Sailing Committee at least 24 hours prior to noon of the day appointed for starting each race.

BYCULLA CLUB GYMKHANA MEETING.

TO BE HELD ON FRIDAY, 16TH MARCH 1900.

STEWARDS:—Major R Broome, Mr F C Allen, Mr F S H Baldrey, Mr W C Palmer, Capt P H Rogers, Mr C Bolleau, Mr F D Hunt, Hony Secretary. Judge—Major R Broome, Starter—Mr C Bolleau. Clerk of the Scales—Capt P H Rogers.

FIRST EVENT, 4 P.M.—The Stiff'un Stakes—For Arabs and Country breds 14 hands and under that have never started for a race value Rs 100 or over, and that have never won a race value Rs 50 or over. Riders to be decided by lot, but no rider to ride his own entry. Last in to win. Owner of last horse and the rider of first horse to be given a prize. Weight—Catchweights, Distance—R C.

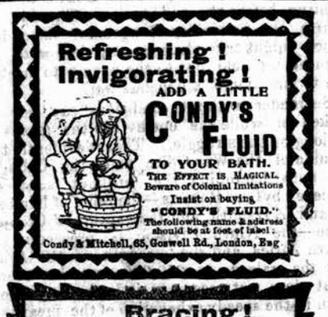
THIRD EVENT, 4-40 P.M.—Sold again Stakes—Gentlemen to ride round course left handed, dismount, leave pony with syce, jump a rail without help of hands, dive through a paper screen, present sum to lady who will add up, sign and return gentleman will come back through screen, go as you please over the jump, remount and ride back right handed to winning post.

FOURTH EVENT, 5-10 P.M.—The Kruger Smash Stakes—To be ridden by gentlemen in couples in costume, one in female attire, from a given point to a flag which will represent Pretoria, where Kruger will be sitting smoking his pipe. The lady partner will dismount and be furnished with certain missiles with which she will knock off Kruger's pipe. When done she will remount and ride back to starting post with her partner. Best time to win. It is optional for the gentleman partner to dismount or not, but only the lady may break the pipe. The gentleman partner is to wear a costume of a similar character to that worn by his partner. A prize will be given for the best costumed pair.

FIFTH EVENT, 5-30 P.M.—The Menagerie Stakes—Competitors to furnish themselves with any sort of live animal or bird (except horses, donkeys, dogs, or mules) and drive the same from the fall of the flag to the winnig post—the first past the post to win.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Admittance to the Gymkhana can only be obtained by invitation of the Club or of a Member.
2. Only Members of the Club and guests of the day are allowed to compete, and entries of non-members to be submitted by the Member who invites them to the Stewards. The Stewards reserve to themselves the right to refuse any entry.
3. The decision of the Stewards to be final.
4. In all events, every animal must be nominated by a Lady. No Lady to nominate more than one in each race.
5. The Lady nominating the winner will receive a prize, in addition to the prize won by the owner, unless otherwise stated in terms of race.
6. G. Rs only. Colours to be worn in 1st and 2nd Events.
7. Five entries, or the event may be declared void.
8. Entrance—Five Rupees for each event.
9. Entries (which will be considered at starting declarations) must reach the Byculla Club before 8 p.m., on Tuesday, 13th March.
10. All communications to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Byculla Club Gymkhana, Byculla Club.



BOMBAY VOLUNTEER (LIGHT HORSE AND RIFLES) RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE following is the result of the Competitions which were fired at Coorla, and were divided into classes A, B and C. Class A.—Open to all wishing to compete for the Association Medals. Class B.—Open to members who have never won an aggregate of Rs. 20 or over, in any previous meeting of this association. Class C.—Open to members who have never won a prize before. Members electing to fire in any one class were barred from competing in any other.

MATCH I—CLASS A.

	Score 200 and 500 yards.	Added Points for Carbine.	Total.
Gr O M P Clyne B V A	63	1	64a
Vol R H Selkirk B V R	60	..	60
Vol J A D'Cruz B V R	59	..	59
Vol F Gidney B V R	58	...	58
Trmpr W H King B V A	56	1	57
Sgt Mjr J H Downing B V R	57	...	57
Lieut A R Sharp B V R	56	...	56
Bombr M C Johnson B V R	55	1	56
Lce Sgt W Walmsley B V R	55	...	55

a See By-Law 15 of the Prospectus.

MATCH II—CLASS A.

	Score 500 and 600 yards.	Added Points for Carbine.	Total.
Gr A J Herbert B V A	58	5	63
Gr F Hainsworth A V A	52	5	57
Sgt Mjr J H Downing B V A	57	...	57
Sergt F H English B V A	55	..	55
Lce Sergt W Walmsley B V A	54	...	54
Cr Sergt W I Knight B V A	47	5	52
Capt D J Sharp B V A	50	...	50
Vol E S Lynn B V A	49	...	49

MATCH III.—CLASS A.

	Score 300 and 700 Yards.	Added Points for Carbines.	Total.
Gr O M P Clyne B V A	56	3	59a
Gr F Hainsworth B V A	55	3	58
Trumpr W H King B V A	55	3	58
Sergt A Irvine B V R	57	...	57
Lance Sergt W Walmsley B V R	57	...	57
Sergt Mjr J H Downing B V R	57	...	57
Sergt F H English B V R	57	...	57
Capt D J Sharp	56	...	56

a Messrs Treacher and Co's Prize Value Rs 75.

MATCH IV—CLASS A.

	Score 600 and 700 Yards.	Added Points for Carbines.	Total.
Gr O M P Clyne B V A	58	5	63
Gr F Hainsworth B V A	55	3	58
Trumpr W H King B V A	55	3	58
Sergt A Irvine B V R	57	...	57
Lance Sergt W Walmsley B V R	57	...	57
Sergt Mjr J H Downing B V R	57	...	57
Sergt F H English B V R	57	...	57
Capt D J Sharp	56	...	56

a Messrs Lund and Blockley's Prize, Value Rs 75.
b See By-Law 15 of Prospectus.

MEDALS.

1 Gunner O M P Clyne B V A 227 Points Gold Medal of the Association.
2 Lce Sergt W Walmsley B V R 226 Points Silver Medal of the Association.
3 Sergt Major J H Downing B V R 224 Points Bronze Medal of the Association.

N. R. A. MEDAL.

Gunner O M P Clyne B V A 50 Points N R A Silver Medal.

MATCH I—CLASS B.

	Score 200 yds.	Added 500 yds.	Points for Carbines.	Total.
Vol H Roberts B V R	22	29	...	51
Lce Cpl A Evans B V R	24	26	1	51
Vol C Harris B V R	26	25	...	51
Br W J Orbern B V A	18	30	1	49
Vol A D Bingham B V R	28	20	...	48
Vol T Race B V R	20	18	...	48a
Vol R Haller B V R	26	19	...	45
Vol J Duggan B V R	26	19	...	45
Vol H Nicholls B V R	21	21	...	42

a See By-Law 15 of the Prospectus.

MATCH II—CLASS B.

	Score 500 yds.	Added 800 yds.	Points for Carbine.	Total.
Vol H Nicholls B V R	25	30	..	55
Vol J Duggan B V R	23	24	...	47
Vol C Harris B V R	25	19	...	44
Vol R Haller B V R	27	16	...	43
Corpl M Veevers B V R	31	12	...	43
Vol J R Miller B V R	22	18	...	40
Sergt S F Pearcy B V R	25	10	...	35
Br W J Osborn B V A	18	9	5	32

MATCH III—CLASS B.

	Score 500 yds.	Added 700 yds.	Points for Carbine.	Total.
Vol T Race B V R	25	23	...	48a
Vol A D Bingham B V R	16	29	...	45
Corpl M Veevers B V R	16	28	..	44
Vol H Nicholls B V R	24	18	...	42
Vol R Miller B V R	15	26	...	41
Vol H Fitzpatrick B V R	22	19	...	41
Vol J Duggan B V R	16	24

WORTH NOTICING

REPAIRS & ACCURATE ADJUSTMENTS

Of Theodolites, Nautical, Astronomical and Optical Instruments.

ELECTRO-PLATING

In all its branches has been recognised to be our specialities, and no other firm on this side is up to date able to challenge our firm in the above branches.

C. JOST & Co.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

PIANOS.

MAHABLESHWAR. SEASON.

MARCKS and Co, Ld., have pleasure in stating that they are making Special arrangements for the DELIVERY of PIANOS on HIRE at MAHABLESHWAR at Specially Low Rates.

ERATA,

Grands and Uprights.

BLUTHNER,

Grands and Uprights.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE,

Grands, Squares, and Uprights.

SOLE AGENTS

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS and Circular Notes issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegram. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

PICTURE FRAMING.

WE PAY CAREFUL ATTENTION TO THE FRAMING AND MOUNTING OF ALLSORTS OF PICTURES, PHOTOGRAPHS, OIL AND WATER COLOUR PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c.

A heavy stock of every description of moulding such as English Oak and gilt Black and gilt White Enamel and ornamental gilt mouldings always in hand of the Best Manufacture.

REAL GILT FRAMES OF ANY SIZE MADE TO ORDER.

☞ Up-country orders will be executed with perfect taste and satisfaction without extravagant expenditure if left to our own judgment.

AS REGARDS PRICES, WE DEFY COMPETITION.

P. D. KANGA & CO.,

16, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,

BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR

THE SILICATE PAINT CO., LD., CHARLTON.

Prices and Particulars on application.

SUSPENSION BRIDGES.

Light Steel Rope Suspension Bridges up to 300ft. span by 10ft. wide. A Speciality.

Sole Agents for the India-Rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co., Ld., Silvertown.

DYNAMOS, CABLES, LAMPS, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANT.

Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.

AGENTS FOR

THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO., Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,

BOMBAY.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES

13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,

Wholesale Agent in India for

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD., London, Liverpool and Bristol.

D. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 2, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma: immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES (if unsuccessful) when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B). V. C. Works, Rasaghat, Bengal.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."

And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"; MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 10.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£101 5-8+5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 3-4—1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£105 1-2—1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£63 1-2—1-4
Bar Silver in London	27 5-8+1-16
Bar Silver in New York	60 1-8+1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·27 1-2—1-2
Exchange on London at New York	4·85—1-8
Discount Bank of England 4 per cent	unchanged
Discount Short London Bills 4 per cent	"
Discount Indian Bank Bills 3 7-8—1-8	"
Shipment of Silver to Bombay	£10,000
Do Gold to do	£20,000
Do Silver to Hongkong	£28,000

EXCHANGE.—The market is steady with rates unchanged, one buyer of Credits at 1s. 4 5-16d. and sellers of Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 3-32d. with Demand at 1s. 4 1-8d. to a small extent. We close as under:—

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32nds.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 3-32d. to 1-8th
3 Months' Sight Credits	1s. 4 5-16d. to 11-16th
3 Months' Sight Francs	171 1-2 to 173 3-4
Shanghai 30 days' sight	Rs. 195
Hongkong "	" 143 1-2
Japan "	" 148 1-2
" 60 "	" 147 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened at Rs. 94-12 ready, and Rs. 94-14 30th March; with buyers market improving during the day until at the close, a rise of 1-4 per cent. was reached for the Settlement at Rs. 95 1-8 buyers.

STOCKS AND SHARES quiet with no business passing.

WHEAT.—A dull market with nothing to Export.—

	Rs.
Pessi 91 per cent	31 per candy Bazaar terms.
" 95 per cent	34 "
Delhi White Club No. 1	4-4 0 per cwt. ready.
Do.	5-4 0, April-May.
Red do.	4-0-0 per cwt, ready.
Hard Yellow	42-40 per candy Bazaar terms.
Ahmedabad Red	36 "
Hard Red	35 "

SEEDS.—Linseed.—The market is firm with a fair business doing; ready Rs. 8-12-6, May Rs. 8-14-6.

Gingelly.—Rs. 46 per candy, bazaar terms. Gingelly Mixed Rs. 40 per candy bazaar terms.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Guzerat Rs. 7-2 per cwt. ready. Rs. 7-1-6 April-May.

Yellow Cawnpore... 6-12 ready.

Brown do. ... 6-8 "

A fair business doing in a firm market.

FREIGHTS.—Unaltered with nothing doing.

COALS.—A good line of Jardines for May has been sold at Rs. 15 while some sales of Singareni for ready have been made at 13-8-0. A re-sale of Bird's Navigation for April is reported at Rs. 14-4-0.

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton Market closed Steady. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total Sales 10,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for Export 1,000 bales. Imports 7,000 bales. Surat nil. Spot 5 15-32d plus 1-16. Arrivals closed steady. Good Madras Westerns 5d. plus 3-16. Fair Cocoanadas 4 9-16d. plus 1 16.

Mid-Uplands in Liverpool—

March	March-Apl.	Apl.-May	June-July	July-Aug
5·20	5·17	5·13	5·7	5·4
unchanged.		plus 1-64	plus 1-64	plus 1-64

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	21,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	2,000 "
Do Continent	10,000 "
Mid-Uplands	9 9-16 plus 1-16
Futures, month of June	9·28 plus 24
Do do September	8·35 plus 35
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,56,000 bales.
" Exports to Great Britain	52,000 "
" " France and Continent	94,000 "
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	9,20,000 "
" " Interior Ports	4,19,000 "

Consequent on the advance advised from the other sides our market opened at higher rates and Good Broach for March Rs. 282 was quoted, with Rs. 252 for Fully Good Bengals same delivery. Good Bhownugger for May being named at Rs 365.

There has only been a small business doing to-day, Ready Cotton is much the same with a small demand. The excitement of last week has died out at all events for the present, even among speculators.

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday:—

Khandeish	322
Barsee & Nugur	549
Berar	758
Total Oomras	1,363
Hingunghat	295
Dhollera	350
Broach	113
Benzals	1,133
Sind	127
Total	3,390

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay:—

	cwts.
Wheat	126
Linseed	884
Rapeseed	648
Gingellyseed	7,013
Poppyseed	44
Groundnuts	15
Castorseed	2,746
Rice	28,596

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 10.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£101 3-8+1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 3-4 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£109+1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£ 63 5-8+1-8
Bar Silver in London	27 5-8 } unchanged.
" New York	60 1-8 }
Exchange on London at Paris	25·21—1-2
" New York	4·86 unchanged.
Discount. Bank of England 4 per cent.	unchanged.
" Short London Bills 4 "	"
" Indian Bank Bills 3 1-8 "	"

Amount paid into the Bank of England £50,000. The Stanley Hall and Gizela arrived at their destinations.

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm. Manchester was firm. Total sales 7,000 bales, sold on Speculation and for Export 500 bales, Imports 22,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 5 19-32d. plus 1-8th. Arrivals closed strong.

Mid-Uplands in Liverpool.—

March	March-April	April-May	June-July	July-Augus
5·29	5·23	5·22	5·16	5·13
plus 9·64	plus 9·64	plus 9·64	plus 9·34	plus 9·64

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 10.

Cotton in New York.—

Receipts at the Ports	11,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	14,000 "
Do to Continent	4,000 "
Mid.-Uplands	9 1-16 plus 1-8
Futures, month of June	9·39 plus 11
Do do September	8·40 plus 5

LONDON, MARCH 10.

Total visible supply	3,051,000 bales.
Do Do East Indian	52,000 "
Do Stock in London	3,000 "
Do Quantity in Sight	7,750,000 "

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger	4 22-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	63 1-2
Bar Silver	27 5-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday evening.

The N. Y. K. steamer Muke Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 10th instant.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
F	Onipeota	3120	Watzeys	Rangoon	10-3	M M & Co
H & J	Crescent	926	Hannah	Calcutta	17-3	H Cassum
N	Shannon	2380	Chelem	London	13-3	P & O Co
P	Deciembre	2069	Gomeza	Genoa	14-3	J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownagar	10-3	Shepd & Co
Indravati	513	Adam	Karachi	10-3	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Tns.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
4	Pollux	1220	Soich	Rangoon	13-3	A L S N Co
5	Alaka	2293	Leary	Marseilles	17-3	K N & Co
6	Bengal	2751	Barcham	China	14-3	P & O Co
12	Egypt	4179	Langbourne	Aden	17-3	P & O Co
15	Kirkfield	2289	Watson	Kobe	13-3	W & A G & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Transport Nankin 3960 tons gross P & O S N Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 2m. 44·9s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 1h. 8m. 44·9s of Greenwich meantime.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

SOLATER—CAMERON—February 21, at St Peter's, Cranley Gardens, London, by the Very Rev F Ridgeway, assisted by the Rev W Slater, Commander Clifton Solater, R.N. of Robert Slater, Esq. J.P. of Swanage, Dorset, to Frances Eleanor, only child of Sir Charles Cameron, Bart, M.P. of Balcluthe, Greenock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARKER—February 23, at Sialkot, the wife of T W Barker, 5th Dragoon Guards, of a son.

WATSON—March 5, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Captain C G Watson, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1900.

THE news from South Africa seems to presage the speedy collapse of the military resistance of the Republics. From Pretoria we learn that 12,000 British are threatening the Boer position on the Biggarsberg Range from Helpmakaar. General Brabant has occupied Jamestown; General Gatacre has taken peaceable possession of Stormberg; and Lord Kitchener is preparing to deal with the Dutch insurgents in Griqualand. Under all the circumstances there is nothing surprising in the recrudescence of rumours that the Republics have made overtures, more or less informal, for peace. As the retention of independence is one of the conditions proposed, the overtures, if such they be, are not likely to be entertained. But they may be modified. The *Times'* correspondent who telegraphs that the submission of the Free State is expected within a week is, perhaps, somewhat too sanguine. General Gatacre's scouts, who assert that three thousand of the Dutch insurgents are anxious to submit, do not explain why proposals for submission have not been made in so many words to the British authorities. We have been so often assured that the enemy was on the point of owning himself beaten, and returning to his neglected farm-stead that a certain amount of caution is advisable in accepting these later assurances. But it is permissible to infer from the general military situation that the Boer leaders are beginning to see that eventual success is growing more and more improbable, and that they would willingly make considerable concessions to secure peace before they are driven from the field. It is, however, very doubtful whether the situation is as yet so desperate that they would surrender unconditionally. They can protract the war without incurring any further penalty than the blotting out of the Republics for which they have fought with such tenacity and with a considerable measure of success for nearly half a year. They are entrenching a position near Biggarsberg, not to guard the western passes of the Drakensberg but to keep General Buller back from Laings Nek. The Biggarsberg range runs east and west just north of Dundee. The entrenchment of any part of that range would not block the way to the Drakensberg which run north and south-west of Ladysmith; but it would effectually close the route against the advance of Buller's force to Laings Nek, the strong position at the north apex of the triangle that terminates Natal. The object of concentrating a British force at Helpmakaar situated on the main road between Greytown and Dundee would presumably be to turn the Boer position on the Biggarsberg and get between that range and Laings Nek On the other hand, a British force, north of the Biggarsberg, would be in imminent danger of being cut off from its base. Evidently General Buller was in error when he stated some days since that there were no Boers left in Natal. His information could only have extended to the country west and north-west of Ladysmith. It now turns out that a force occupies the Biggarsberg and that a Division at least will be required to dislodge them. The Boers are reported to be provisioning Spelonken in the mountains on the northern frontier, where Joubert will make his final stand. Pretoria has not yet been even invested. It is well armed and provisioned and can hold out a considerable time, especially if a covering army can keep the field and threaten the communications of the investing force. Doubtless these considerations which unfortunately do not make for an early pacification—have been present to the mind of the War Office when it named September next for the probable cessation of the struggle. That gives six months further fighting before the end comes. There is, of course, the possibility of a general surrender, which might take place at any time were an inducement held out to the enemy to hasten the termination of a hopeless war.

Surrender without conditions can not be looked for while the enemy has the means of prolonging the struggle. That is evidently the opinion of the War Office and the Cabinet, for notwithstanding the brilliant successes achieved by Lord Roberts—the relief of Kimberley and Ladysmith, and the capture of Cronje's force—the Ninth Division is proceeding to South Africa, and the strength of the Army will be raised to 260,000 men in April. That does not seem to indicate any great faith in the speedy exhaustion of the means of resistance still at the disposal of General Joubert. The Boers assert, not wholly without warrant, that Mafeking is reduced almost to the last extremity from sickness and starvation and that all the outlying forts with one exception have been captured. They appear to count on its surrender within a week. A similar expectation with regard to Ladysmith proved to be baseless. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that the situation at Mafeking is as precarious as was that of the heap-quarters of Sir George White's force until released from imminent peril by the success of Lord Roberts' invasion of the Orange Free State. The fall of the post which Colonel Baden-Powell has so gallantly defended would have no strategic importance, but the moral effect upon the Boers would revive their hopes. There are two other dangers which the Government, taught by experience, have deemed it prudent to forestall by measures of precaution taken in advance. It is possible that when Pretoria and Johannesburg fall and there is no longer a strategic centre of resistance, making war on a large scale possible, the Boers will divide their forces and resort to the guerilla tactics in which they are so proficient. The area to be occupied and held is so enormous that it will be difficult to guard railways running for the most part through half-populated plateaus from interruption. Even as it is, the single line passing through Cape Colony, and afterwards close to the frontier of the Free State has to be patrolled mile by mile, night and day, to prevent the disaffected from tampering with the bridges and culverts. The fortunate preoccupation of the Boer Commanders on sieges which they were unable to bring to a satisfactory conclusion prevented their giving any attention hitherto to the far more vital consideration of systematically raiding the railways. We may expect that as our columns get far into the interior the Boers will turn their attention in that direction. To protect our communications German specialists, so far back as November last, regarded forty to fifty thousand additional troops as not too many. With a quarter of million at the seat of war, eighty thousand can be employed in holding important positions and protecting the railways.

The second danger can best be guarded by bringing the operations in South Africa to an early conclusion. This peril suggests, and perhaps even justifies, an increase in the forces employed, altogether in excess of that of the Boers. The contingency of foreign complications is certainly present to the mind of the Government. Soon after the Particular Service Squadron was commissioned Mr. Goschen stated that it was necessary, that every ship should have its full complement of men, in order to be prepared for every contingency, especially in view of the fact that the country was denuded of its regular garrison to send troops to South Africa. Quite recently Lord Rosebery charged the Government with not recognising the gravity of the International situation; they were concentrating their attention on South Africa while they were neglecting a far more dangerous contingency, which the Empire may have to meet at any moment. Even the circumspect Lord Kimberley took the same view, and showed that there are substantial reasons why the pacific assurances of the Czar should not be taken too literally. It is certain that France is increasing her military force in Algeria, ostensibly to strengthen her hold on the oases of the Western Sahara and extend her influence to Morocco. The editor of the "Overland Mail," who is certainly in a position to be well-informed, affirms that the French Government have far more dangerous schemes than these. They are increasing the garrison in Tunis, so that by the autumn, when the Exhibition is closed, 100,000 men will be there, ready to move upon Egypt. It is suggested that the rumours of negociation with Italy to send a corps d'armee to Egypt may have reference to this contingency. Seeing that Tunis is fully 800 miles from Alexandria, and that Tripoli and the Libyan Desert intervene, it must be admitted that such a project would be by no means promising. The fact that such schemes are in the air fully justifies Lord Rossbery's statement that in England there is a sense of disquiet, and of impending danger, without precedent during the present reign, and that it will be necessary to provide for whatever may happen.

AN exhaustive and instructive monograph on the silk industry of the Punjab has been compiled by Mr. W. M. Hailey, C. S., who was recently Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner of the Province. The subject was dealt with some years ago, but not in a sufficiently comprehensive manner and the present work was called for. Mr. Hailey, it may be said at once, has performed his task in an extremely able and successful way, and his treatment of the subject has met with the warm commendation of the Financial Commissioner and of the Lieutenant-Governor. Besides supplying the deficiencies of the previous work, Mr. Hailey has added a great deal of new matter, the result being a highly interesting account of the history and processes of the silk industry in the Punjab. Dealing with the natural history of the subject he divides silk worms into two classes of "wild" and "domesticated," and gives a short account of the varieties of each as found in the Province. It has been several times pointed out that the climatic conditions in India are much more favourable to the development of the industry in what are called "wild" silks than in the produce of the mulberry-fed worm; but while thirty-one species of wild silk worms have been found in this country, Mr. Hailey refers to the admitted fact that only three of these varieties have so far proved to be of any economic value. None of these three is at all common in the Punjab. There are, however, eight varieties of wild silk-producing worms to be found in the Province, but it has yet to be seen if any are commercially profitable. The few attempts that have been made from time to time to "domesticate" and cultivate the most important of these insects have not been very successful. Considerable attention has been given to efforts to domesticate the mulberry-fed species. Though there is no silk worm of this sort, of any value, naturally indigenous to the Province, it has been considered that the Punjab was exceptionally suitable as a breeding ground for imported *Bombycidæ*. Mr. Hailey details the experiments which have been made by Government and private capitalists to cultivate silk worms from the imported eggs of the best type of the mulberry-fed moth and the results he summarizes in the statement that though the experiments have always held out fair promise of success at starting they have ended more or less disastrously.

BUT the results have not definitely proved that the Punjab is altogether unfitted as a rearing ground for this particular moth. At present silk rearing in the Province is carried on only to a very limited extent. There are but two districts, Kohat and Gurdaspur, in which the moth is at all cultivated, and in these districts the cultivation is chiefly confined to Dallan and Behrampur. On the other hand there is a considerable industry in the Province in the manufacture of silk. During 1898-99 there were consumed in the Punjab 591,520 lbs. of raw silk, an increase of 117,440 lbs., as compared with ten years previously. Coincident with this increased consumption there has been a large decline in the quantity of silk imported from Bokhara and Kabul, which is undoubtedly due in part to high export duties imposed by the Ameer and heavy transit dues. But there has also been a decline in the import of Indian raw silk from Bengal, and it is no doubt the case that, as Mr. Hailey observes, the Punjab manufacturer has begun to appreciate the fact that the China and Japan silk imported from Bombay takes colour far better and is easier to work than either the Central Asian or the Bengal variety. The competition of the Bombay and Calcutta Mills is stated to have declined the Punjab from the eminence which it held eight or nine years ago of being, next to Burma, the Province which used the largest quantity of raw silk for manufacturing. Still, the writer of the monograph does not endorse the opinion expressed in most of the District reports that the industry is rapidly declining owing to European competition. He estimates the total value of the silk piece-goods manufactured in the Province last year at 40 lakhs. The Punjab does not, however, produce enough silk goods for export as well as for provincial requirements, as is shown by the fact that while in 1898-99 14,640 lbs. of such goods, representing a value of Rs. 82,686 were exported from the Province, the imported silk manufactures exceeded the exports by 126,560 lbs., valued at Rs. 13,92,274. According to the last census report there were 25,284 persons engaged in the various processes of the silk industry, though this number does not include the weavers who use silk in combination with cotton, or the *rangrez* who often does the dyeing. Amritsar is the head-quarters of the industry and next come Multan and Jullundur. The trade has greatly declined at Lahore, and at Delhi nearly all the silk prepared is now used for embroidery, weaving being carried on only to a small extent. At Kohat, Peshawar, Sialkot, Gurdaspur and in some other districts there is a limited manufacture of silk goods. In concluding his account of the trade in the Province, Mr. Hailey recognises the effect which the competition of European cotton goods has had on the silk industry, but he sensibly points out that while pure silk garments are considerably less worn than formerly, there is a strong demand for mixed cotton and silk goods. There are economic reasons for this change, and we agree with Mr. Hailey that if the soldier of the Khalsa no longer swaggers into the fight with his turban of *daryai*, if the bride no longer sends her father to the *bunya* in order that she may appear with a fitting trousseau of Bokhara silks, it is hardly a cause for regret. That silk is, however, still largely used in the Province is shown by the figures we have quoted.

WE regret to hear that Lieutenant-Colonel Govan, commanding the Norfolk Regiment, died at Colaba last evening, the cause of death being heart disease.

SIR GEORGE WHITE telegraphed from Ladysmith his sincere thanks for the congratulations sent by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN CHIEF on return from his sea trip will probably proceed direct to Simla if the recent improvement in his health continues.

THE loss of land revenue in Madras this year, in consequence of remissions on account of drought, is now estimated at 45 1-4 lakhs.

COMMANDER F. M. BARWICK, who has been appointed Port Officer, Bombay, took charge of his office on Friday.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. L. BARRETT, Commanding the 43rd Gurkha Rifles, died from cholera on the 7th, at Umling, en route to Shillong.

WE regret to learn that Mr. Justice Hill of the Calcutta High Court has been ordered home owing to ill health.

THE camp offices of Army Headquarters will close in Calcutta on the 23rd instant, when they move to Simla.

MR. J. DEAS, the Civilian Judicial Commissioner for Oudh, left India by Saturday's mail on a year's leave, and possibly may not return. Mr. Ross Scott, C. S., officiates in his absence.

To meet emergencies in view of the prevailing distress, the Madras Government has asked for sanction to raise the estimated loans to cultivators from 4 to 10 lakhs.

THE Madras Government has sanctioned the formation of a Volunteer Reserve Company to be attached for administrative purposes, to the East Coast Rifle Volunteers.

A NEW village, Jaffarpur, in the Jullunder district, has become infected with plague. It has a population of 377, and is adjacent to the recently infected villages of Saloh and Barsian.

THE Government of India has sanctioned a passage being granted in the steamers Shannon and Olive to any clergymen proceeding on furlough in return for their services as chaplains during the voyage.

THE booking of pilgrims from the plague-infected districts to station on the Hurdwar Dehra Railway has been suspended from the 10th to the 22nd instant on the occasion of the Jhanda Fair at Dehra Dun.

THE arrangements mentioned some time ago, under which one officer will command the Malakand Force, will take effect from April 1st, Brigadier General Reid will remain, Colonel Abbott reverting to a Colonelcy on the Staff.

MR. W. BLENNERHASSET, Judge, Allahabad, takes leave to England next month, preparatory to retirement in the autumn, Mr. J. E. Gill, at present officiating as Legal Remembrancer to Government, acts for Mr. Blennerhasset in the Allahabad Judgeship.

BOTH Battalions of the 2nd Gurkhas have spontaneously voted one day's pay to the Transvaal War Fund, this sum to be given to the families of the Gordon Highlanders and 6th Rifles Regiments, with which the 2nd Gurkhas have been closely associated in past campaigns.

ORDERS have been issued under which the British Infantry garrisons at Umballa and Jullundur will be reduced to two companies at each place, the headquarters and other companies of the regiments being sent to Solon to occupy the barracks vacated by the Gordon Highlanders.

THE death-rate in the Hissar district still continues high, it being 49 per 1,000 of population against a normal of 26. In the Rohtak district it is 29 against 24, and in the Shahpur district 29 against 26. Elsewhere the prevailing scarcity does not seem to be affecting the health of the Province.

THE Imperial Government have accepted the offer of Boota Singh, Contractor, of Rawalpindi, to supply, as a free gift, the following tents for the use of the troops now serving in South Africa:—210 Field Hospital tents double fly, 160 lbs.; 30 Officer's tents, double fly, 80 lbs.; 120 G. S. tents, single fly, 160 lbs.

INTIMATION having been received from the Home Government of the visit to India of Mr. Max Huber, a Swiss doctor-at-law who is travelling for pleasure and instruction, the Government of India have requested that in the event of that gentleman visiting the Punjab, he may be afforded such assistance as will enable him to prosecute his enquiries.

A MEETING in aid of the Famine Fund was held at Lucknow on Wednesday, the Lieutenant Governor of these Provinces presiding. A general committee was appointed for the Provinces to collect subscriptions in the different Divisions and Districts, while as the immediate result of Sir Antony MacDonnell's appeal over a lakh of rupees was subscribed in the room.

COLONEL B. M. BLENNERHASSETT, C.M.G. R.A.M.C., Officiating Principal Medical Officer, Bombay and Aden District, will proceed to Aden on the annual tour of inspection, leaving Bombay on the 17th instant. Major G. F. Poynder, R.A.M.C., will perform the duties of the Principal Medical Officer during his absence.

AFTER an enquiry extending over nine sittings the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee concluded on Saturday the hearing of the suit brought by Mr. W. A. Chambers, editor and proprietor of the "Champion" newspaper, to recover 10,000 damages from Mr. Kaikhosru N. Kabrajee, editor of the "Rast Goftar," and others, for defamation. Mr. Justice Tyebjee took time to consider his decision.

WE hear from Rangoon that it is intended shortly to abolish the Rangoon District as a separate military Command. Under this arrangement the Burma District will remain one of the 1st class under a Major-General, as at present, and the Mandalay District (2nd class) under a Brigadier-General. A Colonel on the Staff can well do all the work required in the existing Rangoon District.

THE complete famine returns for the past week have not yet been received, but from such figures as are published it appears that there is an increase of about 200,000 persons on the relief lists. This number is made up principally as follows: Bombay and Sind, 65,000; Ajmere-Merwara, 40,000; Rajputana States, 25,600; Punjab, 25,300; and the Central Provinces, 20,000. The grand total is about 4,600,000.

FURTHER details of the shooting case at Nowshera on Monday, show that the non-commissioned officer in charge of the armourer's shop guard was shot while lying on his cot in the guard-room, about half past 2 a.m. The shot was fired through the window from the road and penetrated the man's breast. A second bullet was found in the room, and its position showed that another of the guard had a narrow escape. The second bullet seems to indicate that a horse pistol was the weapon used.

PRIVATE BOYD, the man shot at Peshawar, is likely to recover. The bullet pierced the skin of his head on the left side, glanced along the bone and found an exit just above his left eye, then traversed the room and struck the wall opposite, just above another man's head. When found the bullet proved to be the size of a marble. Private Boyd who was removed to hospital is progressing favourably. For some time past thieves have been visiting this bungalow and trying the doors and windows, but have not succeeded in getting in.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution took place on Saturday afternoon at the Town Hall, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Chief Justice, presiding. The prizes were given away by Lady Jenkins. It appeared from the report of the directors that there were 145 pupils on the roll at the close of the year. The school was now under the charge of Miss Hunt, the lady principal, whom the Chief Justice congratulated on the excellent results which the report disclosed. His Lordship delivered an eloquent address, in the course of which he dwelt upon the necessity of pushing on female education in India.

IN Saturday's "Gazette of India" Subadar-Major Yasin Khan, 24th Punjab Infantry, is gazetted to the 3rd, and again to the 2nd class of the Order of Merit for exceptional bravery at the Malakand on July 27th and 28th and August 1st, 1897. One may well ask why this reward has been so long delayed. Yasin Khan is mentioned as having behaved in the most gallant way on for different occasions. In the same "Gazette" appear the names of two naiks and fifteen sepoys of the 27th Baluchis, who are granted the Order of Merit for gallantry against the Soudanese mutineers in Unyoro on October 9th and 10th, 1898. They formed the rear and baggage guards under command of Lieutenant Hannyngton.

A SERANGE story was brought before the Chester Guardians the other day. The clerk had advised the relieving officer to give Captain Salisbury, an author who is said to be well connected, an order for the workhouse. Captain Salisbury came before the Board, and in answer to questions made a remarkable statment, saying among other things that he had earned between £400 and £500 by his writings. He had written books and contributed to magazines, but was now destitute. He had an unfinished book in his box, and had hoped to finish it in the workhouse. The Guardians decided to allow Captain Salisbury to remain in the house until the hard weather was over.

AT a special meeting of the Calcutta Turf Club on Wednesday evening a resolution was adopted placing on record the regret of the Club that Sir William Macpherson was about to retire from India and sense of the great loss the Club would sustain by his departure. It was noted that he had been a Steward of the Calcutta Turf Club since 1886, and that the present prosperous condition of the Club is largely due to his untiring energy and devotion to its interests. It was further resolved that Sir William should be asked to sit for his portrait, which will be hung in the Club House, and that the race now known as the Turf Club Cup should be called the Macpherson Cup.

THE "Idler," February, has an article on the art of singing by Sims Reeves which gives hints as to remedies for the throat:—"All kinds of lozenges for the voice are to be avoided; some do harm, others have no effect, and none do good. Sugar and water, or a little glycerine, gives relief when the throat is inclined to be dry; this applies to persons whose throats are affected by the weather. About a third of a teaspoonful of Condy's Fluid in a tumbler of water, if used as a gargle every morning, will clear the throat and brace up the uvula, which, in some singers, is so long that it interrupts the pure emission of the voice, and introduces a grating undertone, while it also tends to make a tremolo on the upper notes."

THE British Resident in Mysore for headquarters on Friday, after a short visit to the Maharani Regent in connection with the marriages in the palace. The marriage of the Mahar-jah with the Kathiawar princess was settled only yesterday, and will be celebrated on the 6th of June, 1900. The marriage of the youngest sister of his Highness is also to be celebrated at the same time. The Dewan and Councillor, Sir T. Madhava Rao, is already busy making arrangements for both marriages being celebrated at the Mysore Jaganmohan Palace, and the Maharani's Girls' College will be utilised for the purpose. The marriage of a Mysore prince with a Rajput princess of Northern India is unique in the history of the royal dynasty of Mysore, hitherto all connections having been within the limited Arasu circle to which the Maharajah belongs.

TELEGRAMS from various colonies have reached the Viceroy showing that steps are being taken to collect subscriptions for the Famine Fund. The Mayors of Melbourne and Brisbane are each opening a fund, while the Governor of Queensland telegraphs that a proposal is on foot that the Australian colonies should contribute from their Treasuries. Mauritius gladly offers help. The Governor of Ceylon says the colony will cordially assist. The Central Committee at Calcutta have, as recently stated, sent Rs. 50,000 to Bombay and Rs. 20,000 to the Punjab. An urgent application from Rajputana is being dealt with: while the Central Provinces are preparing a statement showing the assistance required. Sir Francis Maclean, the chairman, has telegraphed messages of thanks to the Lord Mayors of London and Liverpool for the generous donations already received.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BRABANT'S ADVANCE.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

Brabant with his force is advancing on Aliwal North.

A SHARP BRUSH WITH THE ENEMY.

General Broadwood's brigade advancing on Bloemfontein yesterday unexpectedly found the enemy in a strong position on kopjes at Driefontein.

Kelly Kenny's division arrived and sharp fighting ensued, the Cavalry turned the position and the Boers were dislodged from the centre kopje but tenaciously hung on to the rest.

ARREST OF BOERS.

Forty Boers were taken prisoners and a number were found dead.

Our force is moving forward to day.

BOERS DISORGANISED.

PEACE PROPOSALS REJECTED.

WESTERN PASSES ENTRENCHED.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

Reuter, wiring from Poplar Grove, on the 9th, says that General French, who is ten miles ahead, reports the front to be clear of the enemy.

The Boers are disorganised and the general impression is that our progress to Bloemfontein will not be opposed.

[The country from Kimberley to Bloemfontein is a plateau from 4,000 to 5,000 feet above the sea level, and in the present season is practically a desert. The few rivers cut deeply into the plateau, the beds being often 30 to 40 feet below the surrounding country. There are but few trees to be seen, and these are mostly along the river banks. The dried up surface of the plateau has here and there isolated kopjes and short stony ranges of hills mostly devoid of any kind of vegetation. Most of the rain which falls—usually in violent thunderstorms—is soon carried off by the deep-cut river-beds, but some of it lies in clay pans until evaporation dries it up. Bloemfontein is in a plain surrounded by low hills, rising from 200 to 300 feet above the plain. The direct road from Jacobsdal would be by way of Kalkfaagte, Emmaus and Petrusberg, but Lord Roberts is taking the line of the Modder River, *via* Poplar Grove, and Abraham's Kraal, for obvious reasons. Keeping this route Aasvogel Kop would bar direct progress to Bloemfontein. It stands near the Kaal Spruit and notwithstanding the general impression that our progress to Bloemfontein will not be opposed, is reported to be strongly fortified]

BOERS ON THE BIGGARSBERG RANGE.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

Boers' reports from Pretoria state that 12,000 British are threatening the Boer positions from the direction of Helpmakaar (which lies between Pomeroy and Rorke's Drift on the main road from Ladysmith to Fort Marshal).

The "Times'" second edition publishes a telegram from Ladysmith which states that the Boers are reported to be entrenching near the Biggarsberg guarding the Western Passes of the Drakensberg Mountains.

[The Drakensberg Mountains shut off communication between Ladysmith and the Orange Free State except through the passes of which besides Van Reenen's pass there are Mullers, below Newcastle, Sunday River, Candycleugh, De Beer's, Tintwa and Bezaidenhout's, which runs direct from Acton Homes. Biggarsberg, the highest of the Biggarsberg range, is crossed by the Ladysmith-Newcastle road and interrupts the entrance to most of the passes above Van Reenen's. Helpmakaar would not close those passes.]

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE REBELS.

Lord Kitchener is at Victoria Road organising the advance of troops into the rebellious districts of Griqualand.

[Victoria road is the station for Victoria West something like 80 miles below De Aar Junction, whence the affected districts can readily be scoured.]

GENERAL WHITE AT PIETERMARITZBURG.

General White has arrived at Pietermaritzburg where he met with a splendid reception. The crowd unharnessed his horses and dragged his carriage to Government House.

General White is weak and feverish.

INFORMAL PEACE REPORTS AGAIN.

Various reports are current pointing to some action on the part of the Transvaal in favour of peace, the Republics to retain their independence but nothing definite has transpired and little is expected therefrom.

PEACE PROPOSALS REJECTED.

BOERS EXPECT THE FALL OF MAFEKING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

An *Indian Daily News* cablegram, dated 9th inst., says:—Both Boer Republics on Wednesday made informal overtures for peace. The conditions proposed however were impossible and were rejected.

The "Times'" correspondent at Poplar Grove says the Free State's submission is expected within a week.

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at Capetown reports that the Boers are stocking Spelonken on the Northern Frontier with supplies for the final stand of Joubert's Army.

The Boers claim that they have captured all the forts but one defending Mafeking and hourly expect the garrison to capitulate.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

OCCUPATION OF JAMESTOWN.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

General Brabant has occupied Jamestown. (Twenty miles east of Burghersdorp, now held by General Gatacre.)

GENERAL CLEMENTS' MOVEMENT.

General Clements reports that he crosses the Orange River as soon as the pontoons arrive.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR LORD ROBERTS.

General Warren's Division (from the Ladysmith relief force) is going to reinforce Lord Roberts' force.

REBELS ANXIOUS TO SURRENDER.

General Gatacre's scouts report that large numbers of rebels in the neighbourhood of Burghersdorp are anxious to surrender.

DEPARTURES FOR THE CAPE.

LONDON, MARCH 10

General Rundle and his staff sailed for the Cape to-day.

The Eighth Division begins to sail for the Cape on the 14th inst.

THE DISLOYAL RISING.

AGITATORS AT WORK.

HOSTILITIES TO THE BITTER END.

THE LAST VICTORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 11.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires, under date 10th March:—

The risings Reuter so promptly reports in the western districts of Cape Colony are probably due to the Africander Bond agitation, promoted with a view to causing Government to accede to the Bond's peace terms.

The Home Press urge the prosecution of hostilities to the bitter end. They also criticise Lord Roberts' use of the phrase "rout" in reference to the Osfontein affair, pointing out the few captures of men and guns. Our Cavalry are admittedly exhausted.

SIR GEORGE WHITE INTERVIEWED.

Sir George White, who has been interviewed by Mr. Winston Churchill, says General Symons was a soldier of the highest ability and a good and brave fighter, but he proposed to hold Dundee and underrated the strength of the Boers gravely.

Sir W. Hely Hutchinson affirmed that the abandonment of Dundee involved the rising of the Dutch in Zululand, the Klip district and elsewhere.

Sir George White was convinced of the necessity of retaining Ladysmith, because it was the junction of the railways and also the first objective of the combined forces under General Joubert. He insists that he never desired to withdraw, a step which would have thrown a burden on Maritzburg and crippled Dundee. The range of the Boer guns necessitated an extended defence of fourteen miles in circumference. He would have liked to have included Bulwana, but this was impossible; in fact several sections of the garrison had to be thinned out to 200 men per mile. Sir George White vindicated the arrangements for the defence. He admitted wishing for General Buller earnestly, but he urged that there was no hurry, adding that it was wrong to charge himself with the loss of life the relief involved. He regretted the disaster at Nicholson's Nek. The affair was rash perhaps, but nothing else. He spoke bitterly of the treatment to which he had been subjected at Home and of the official attempts to supersede him.

The Cornwall, Nineveh, Tantallon Castle, Kildonan Castle and Mahratta have sailed for the Cape with 4,700 men, mainly Militia. The Avoca, Britannic and Nile have arrived with 450 sick and wounded. The Malta, Arundel Castle, Cheshire, Nairung and Dunvegan Castle have arrived at Cape Town.

COL. BADEN-POWELL.

Old Carthusians are promoting a testimonial to Colonel Baden-Powell.

LORD ROBERTS' REPLY TO THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

The following telegram has been received by his Excellency the Viceroy from Lord Roberts, in reply to one of congratulations:—

"Your Excellency's telegram affords me the greatest possible pleasure and is equally appreciated by the troops under my command."

THE FORCES AT LORD ROBERTS'S COMMAND.

It is difficult in the absence of official information, to ascertain the exact strength of the forces Lord Roberts now has under his command. The difficulty is increased by the remorseless manner in which the correspondents accompanying the troops have been prevented from referring to the movements of any of the regiments now at the front. Until the receipt of the despatch from Lord Roberts announcing that the Sixth Division had crossed the Riet River in support of the Cavalry Division General Kelly-Kenny's troops or part of them, were generally supposed to be at Thebus, on the line between Rosmead Junction and Stormberg Junction, apparently for the purpose of joining hands with General Gatacre. It was known that General French had moved up from Colesberg to Modder River with the Cavalry Division, and had left General Clements in command at Rensburg. The casualty lists referring to the engagements near Colesberg show that General Clements has with him some of the Sixth Division, and it is probable that his force consists of the 2nd Wiltshire, the 2nd Worcestershire, the 1st Royal Irish, and the 2nd Bedfordshire, the battalions which compose the 12th Brigade. In speaking of the "Sixth Division," Lord Roberts therefore probably means the 13th Brigade, which, under Major General Knox, comprises the first Oxford Light Infantry, the 1st West Rading, the 2nd Gloucestershire, and the 2nd East Kent. The appended table gives, as nearly as can be ascertained, the composition of the army with which Lord Roberts undertook the relief of Kimberley and at the same time the task of defeating General Cronje.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

1ST BRIGADE.	2ND BRIGADE.
6th Dragoon Guards	1st Royal Dragoons
10th Hussars	2nd Dragoon Guards
12th Lancers	6th Dragoons
R Battery R H A	O Battery R H A
4 Companies Mounted Infantry	4 Companies Mounted Infantry

3RD BRIGADE.

9th Lancers	16th Lancers

INFANTRY.

SIXTH DIVISION.

13TH BRIGADE.

2nd East Kent	1st West Riding
2nd Gloucesters	1st Oxford Light Infantry

SEVENTH DIVISION.

14TH BRIGADE.	15TH BRIGADE.
2nd Norfolk	2nd Cheshire
2nd Lincolns	1st East Lancashire
1st King's Own Borderers	2nd South Wales Borderers
2nd Hants	2nd North Staffordshire

ARTILLERY.

J, P, Q, and U Batteries R H A

4th, 76th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th Batteries R F A.

DE AAR—MODDER RIVER.

MOUNTED TROOPS.

South African Light Horse
Roberts Horse
Queensland Mounted Infantry
Victorian Mounted Infantry
South Australian Mounted Infantry
West Australian Mounted Infantry
Tasmanian Mounted Infantry

ARTILLERY.

20th, 38th, and 65th Batteries, R F A

INFANTRY.

2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry
1st Royal Munster Fusiliers
Duke of Edinburgh's Own Rifles
Canadian Infantry

LORD METHUEN'S COMMAND.

GUARDS BRIGADE.

3rd Grenadiers	2nd Coldstream
1st Coldstream	1st Scots Guards

HIGHLAND BRIGADE.

2nd Royal Highlanders	2nd Seaforth H
1st Highland L. I.	1st Argyll & Sutherland H

9TH BRIGADE

1st Northumberland Fus	2nd Yorkshire L. I.
1st Loyal N Lancs (wing)	2nd Northants
	1st Gordon Highlanders.

ARTILLERY.

G Battery R H, A	18th, 62nd, & 75th Batteries R.F.A.

Naval guns.

CAVALRY.

S. A. Light Horse	Rimington's Scouts

The following troops have been sent north from Capetown, but where they are stationed it is not possible to state definitely:—

2nd and 44th Batteries R.F.A.
Siege Train.

MILITIA.

6th R. Warwicks	9th King's Royal Rifles
4th Derbyshire	3rd South Lancashire
3rd Durham L.I.	4th A. and S. Highlanders
4th Royal Lancaster	

City of London Imperial Volunteers.

It is presumed that the troops at Modder River or taking part in the present movements number over 50,000 men,

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE AMIR AND THE RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

HIS HIGHNESS WILL FIGHT RUSSIA.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

Reuter has received the following account of an interview that took place between the Amir Abdul Rahman and Mr. Frank Martin, at Cabul, at the end of January last.

His Highness, in course of conversation, strongly affirmed his loyalty to Great Britain and said that a Russian war with Afghanistan would mean a general rising of Islam spreading over Central Asia.

The Mussalmans, he said, hate Russia who could not successfully fight Afghanistan and India.

The Afghans would prefer death to the Russian yoke and were always ready to fight for England in Afghanistan or India.

Adverting to the letter received from the Indian Government deprecating his Highness buying large quantities of war material, he resented the suspicion thereby implied.

THIRTY MILLION WAR LOAN.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

A War Loan of thirty millions has been issued at £98-10-0 with interest at the rate of 2¾ per cent. and repayable on the 5th April, 1910.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The War Loan of thirty millions has already been covered three times over.

Offers have been received from the United States to take the whole loan.

The Bank of England has wired the following details of the Loan to the Bank of Bombay:—

Issue of loan of thirty millions, bearing interest at 2 3-4 per cent. per annum to be redeemed at par on the 5th April, 1910. Price of issues fixed by H. M. Treasury at £98-10 per cent. Governor and Company of the Bank of England give notice that they are authorised to receive applications for this Loan, which will take the form either of inscribed stock, or of bonds to bear at the option of the subscribers. The interest at 2 3-4 per cent. per annum, and the capital will be a charge on the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom. The books of the Loan will be kept at the Bank of England and at the Bank of Ireland. Dividends will be paid quarterly, in the same manner, and on the same dates, as the dividends on consols. The first dividend (a full three-months' dividend) will be paid on the 5th July and the second dividend (also a full three-months' dividend) on the 5th October. The loan will be repaid on the 5th April, 1910 Applications, which must be accompanied by a deposit of £3 per cent., will be received at the Chief Cashier's Office, Bank of England, and may be forwarded to that Bank either directly, or through the medium of any banker, or stock broker, in the United Kingdom. The list will be closed on or before, Thursday, the 15th March, 1900. In case of partial allotment, the balance of the amount paid as deposit will be applied towards the payment of the first instalment. Should there be a surplus after making that payment, such surplus will be refunded by cheque. The dates on which the further payments will be required are as follows:—£5-10 shilling per cent. on Monday, 26th March, 1900; 15 per cent. on Monday, 9th April, 1900; 10 per cent. on Thursday, 3rd May, 1900; 10 per cent. on Friday, 8th June, 1900; 15 per cent. on Tuesday, 10th July, 1900; 10 per cent. on Thursday, 9th August, 1900; 10 per cent. on Friday, 7th September, 1900; 10 per cent. on Monday, 8th October, 1900; 10 per cent. on Thursday, 8th November, 1900. The instalments may be paid in full on, or after the 9th April, 1900 under discount at the rate of £ 2 per cent. per annum. In case of default in the payment of any instalment at its proper date the deposit and the instalments previously paid will be liable to forfeiture. Scrip certificates to bearer with coupons attached for the dividends payable on the 5th July and 5th October, 1900, will be issued in exchange for the provisional receipts. These scirp certificates to bearer can be inscribed (in other words can be converted into stock) as soon as they have been paid in full, or, they may be exchanged for bonds to bearer after the 5th October, 1900. Bonds to bearer will have quarterly coupons attached. The first coupon will be that for the dividend payable on the 5th January, 1901. Inscribed stock will be convertible into bonds to bearer at any time after the 5th October next without payment of any fee and bonds to bearer can be inscribed or in other words converted into stock on payment of a fee of one shilling per bond. Applications must be for even hundreds of stock, but the stock once inscribed will be transferable in any sums, which are multiples of a penny as in consols. The bonds to bearer will be of the same denominations as in the case of consols certificates to bearer, *viz.*, £100, £200, £500 and £1,000. The inscribed stock is an investment authorised by "The Trustees Act, 1893." Applications must be on printed forms, which may be obtained at the Bank of England and the Bank of Ireland or at any of their Branches at any of the London banks, of Messrs. Mullens Marshall and Company, 4, Lombard Street, London, E.C., or of any of the principal stock brokers.

Bank of England, 9th March, 1900.

THE QUEEN AGAIN IN PUBLIC.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

Her Majesty the Queen again took a long drive to-day, through the London streets. Large crowds were assembled everywhere and immense enthusiasm was displayed.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

Her Majesty the Queen has returned to Windsor after reviewing 2,000 Guardsmen who are about to sail for South Africa.

The correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires:—The street ovations with which her Majesty the Queen has been received were informal and unpremeditated, but of unprecedented enthusiasm. Her Majesty declared, in the evening, on returning to the Palace, that she was not fatigued, and looks bright and well.

THE CROWN OF INDIA.

Ladies Donald Stuart and White have been given the Order of the Crown of India.

THE WEARING OF THE SHAMROCK.

MARCH 9.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Powell Williams, replying to a question, said that Irishmen in any regiment would be allowed to wear the shamrock on St. Patrick's Day.

Mr. Goschen, in reply to a similar question, said that Irishmen in the Navy would also be allowed to wear it.

BELFAST AND THE FAMINE.

Belfast has forwarded to the Lord Mayor the first instalment of one thousand pounds towards the Famine Fund.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Sir Charles Hall.

[Sir Charles Hall, Q. C., K. C. M. G., Conservative M. P. for Holborn, was the second son of Vice Chancellor Sir Charles Hall, and was born in 1834 He was educated at Harrow and Trinity College-Cambridge. At an early period of his career he became a pupil of Sir Charles (Lord) Hannen, and shared the Chamber of Justice A. L. Smith and Mr. Mereweather, Q.C. He was Recorder of London, on being appointed to which post he resigned that of Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales, to which he was appointed in 1877. He was a bencher of the Middle Temple and the first delegate for Great Britain at the Maritime Conference at Washington in 1889. He sat for the Chesterton Division of Cambridgeshire in the 1892 Parliament.]

THE FAMINE FUND,

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The Mansion House Famine Fund has reached £126,700.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

The sum in the hands of the Indian Famine Fund Committee here has now risen to close upon 25 lakhs, including the fourth instalment of three lakhs and seventy thousand received from the Mansion House.

GENEROUS DONATIONS.

The Mansion House Famine Fund now amounts to £130,000. The town of Belfast has given £1,000, York £150, Ashbourne £125 and Harrogate and Gainsborough £100 each. Among the companies who have subscribed are the Eastern Extension Telegraph £1,000, Skinners £250, London Rice Brokers £200, Mappin and Webb and Co., the Assam Railways and Imperial Fire £100 each and East Indian Club £100. Individual subscribers include Sir John Fielden £500, Mr. Robert Heath £250, Sir Tatton Sykes, Baroness Burdett Coutts, Mr. Ashley Bevan, Major Bell and others £100 each.

THE FRANCAIS THEATRE DESTROYED.

The Theatre Francais was destroyed by fire on Thursday, fortunately before the matinee. One actress and the majority of the art treasures of the theatre were lost. The library was saved. M.M. Claretie and Sardou tearfully assisted in the work of salvage. They are temporarily housed at the Odeon.

SERIOUS ASSAULT ON BRITISH SAILORS.

COLOMBO, MARCH 10.

A Hongkong telegram reports a serious assault at Hongkong on three British sailors from H. M. S. Woodcock. They lost their way and were seized by some villagers at Shashiyangtse. They were chained to the ground and savagely bamboced. They were rescued with difficulty.

THE FAMINE FANCY FETE.

A GRATIFYING SUCCESS.

The Famine Fancy Fete closed on Saturday night and the net result is a financial success greater than anything the committee could have anticipated. It is expected that after all the incidental expenses have been met there will be a clear gain of about Rs.60,000 in favour of the Famine Fund. On Saturday evening there was again a large attendance, though the grounds were not so uncomfortably crowded as on Friday night. Indeed, it was perhaps unfortunate that on Friday evening the price of admission was reduced to the low figure of eight annas, because the crowd became so great that the barriers were broken and very many obtained admission without payment. The people crowded the stalls and it was found necessary to close them. On Saturday with the price at one rupee more money was actually taken at the gates than on the previous evening, albeit the crowd was by no means so dense as on the Friday night, and people were able to move about in comfort. The open-air entertainments on Saturday included the displays by the United Services and a change of programme by Harmston's Circus. At the "cafe chantant" the afternoon programme was a repetition of the previous day's and at night among other features the Pipers of the Royal Scots were present and highland reels and sword dances were performed. Of the fancy stalls only the Hindu Stall was open, but the side-shows were as busy as ever. The success of these shows was, indeed, the great feature of the Fete and far exceeded the expectations of the committee. As regards the amount realised by the various sections of the Fair, although a precise and complete statement cannot yet be given, it is believed that the two principal stalls—Lady Jenkins' and that managed by Mrs. Nugent and Mrs. Tata—will show total receipts of about Rs. 22,000. The Hindu Stall whose articles were sold entirely on commission is expected to show about Rs. 2,000. The "cafe chantant," which, under Mrs. Aitken, Mrs. Forbes, and Mrs. Lang and a host of helpers was one of the best managed features of the Fete, will probably show a profit of about Rs. 3,000, which is highly creditable, considering that the whole gain was made upon the sale of refreshments at a not unreasonable tariff. The Pet Stall also did very well, realising over Rs. 1,000 from the sale of birds and a two anna admission fee to the menagerie which was regarded with considerable interest. Dr. Collis Barry's exhibition of the Rontgen Ray and other electrical apparatus also had a very excellent financial result, realising between Rs. 800 and Rs. 900. The Flower Stall made about a similar amount.

The Fish Pond was also highly successful and the aunt sallies, shooting gallery, boxing show and all the minor exhibitions of the Fair did remarkably well. As an example of what could be made with the most nominal expenditure the success of the fortune-tellers may be mentioned. There were three of them, namely Ramchandra Mahadev Sargamnerkar, Professor Mirza and Mohammed Barr who together drew in Rs. 300. They were always in request and judging from the business they did their fees might have been increased with advantage to the Fund. The shooting gallery, it is understood, made about Rs. 400, and here the business was so brisk each evening that three times the number of targets erected could have been kept engaged.

Harmston's Circus, which was one of the chief attractions of the whole show, contributed directly to the Fund Rs. 1,100 by the fee of eight annas charged for admission to the small enclosure. But the excellent performances given by the Circus artistes were really responsible for a much large contribution to the funds as the fact of their performances was a considerable inducement to people to enter the ground. On Saturday evening just before the close of the Circus performance Mr. Marshall Reid, one of the secretaries, on behalf of the Fete Committee, expressed their cordial thanks to the proprietors of the Circus for the very great assistance they had given to the Fete. In mentioning the point that over Rs. 1,100 had been realised by the eight anna seats in the enclosure he emphasised the fact that this sum did not by any means represent all that the Circus had produced for the show. The attraction of the Circus, he said, brought people into the ground; and he pointed out while it was originally decided to fix the price for season tickets at Rs. 3 this had been increased to Rs. 5, when it was known that Harmston's Circus would give a performance.

Mr. Love replied to the expression of thanks and referred to the readiness with which the artistes had come forward in giving their services for the benefit of the Famine Fund. He also referred to the generosity of the Circus guarantors in Bombay in permitting the performances to take place.

As a closing word in reference to the Fete, which in the variety of its attractions, was unique in Bombay, it is highly gratifying to state that nothing has been more remarkable than the whole-hearted manner in which it was carried through. Apart from the general committee, there was a large number of workers who gave the most energetic help in a multitude of ways. Again, the committee had but to ask and it was given, the readiness with which articles and materials of all kinds were lent for the Fair being especially pleasing. The Fete should be long remembered as a brilliantly successful effort to raise funds for a noble purpose, while on the other hand as a mere show the Bombay public have never previously had an entertainment that gave such value for their money.

The subscriptions to the N.-W. P. branch of the Transvaal War Fund, which have been collected by the Allahabad Bank, are to be handed over, under the sanction of the Lord Mayor, to the Soldiers and Sailors' Familes Association in this country, which has been authorised to deal with urgent cases in India, remitting any balance to the central fund hereafter. The decision we take it, is thoroughly practical. The central body at the Mansion House has probably more money in its hands than it knows for the moment what to do with, and while it must use its resources in a leisurely way until the full extent of the demand upon them is known, there was some risk that urgent requirements in India might go on unrelieved for want of a little ready money available on the spot. The decision now arrived will supply this, and in the Families Association which is well-known for the good work it does, we have an agency ready to hand for the judicious distribution of the relief, which might otherwise have been a matter of much difficulty.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

The tenth extra meeting was held on Saturday when there was a fair attendance. The programme opened with the Horse Hurdles, which Milchester annexed in easy fashion. Oriental made amends for his failure last week and won the Beginners' Plate Ebrahim his jockey, coming in for a cheer, the victory having broken the spell of ill luck attending that jockey's mounts. Brigand is evidently an animal of great merit, and he won the Chinchpoogly Plate in fine style. Peerage accomplished the five furlongs in one minute and three seconds in the March Stakes—a good performance. Churchlight ran well and will win before the season closes. Hakum's gameness enabled him to win the Worlee Plate, and Councillor earned winning brackets for the first time in the Consolation Stakes.

The Horse Hurdles.—Winner, Rr. 200; seconded, Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. Handicap Hurdle Race for Horses which have not won a Hurdle Race, value Rs. 1,500. Distance—1 mile over 5 flights.

Mr G Hunter's b aus m Milchester, 9st .....Penton 1
Mr R J Hunter's b aus g Inspector, 9st 12lbs.....Beasley 2
Mr Lyndon's ch aus g Medowra, 11st 12lbs .....Johnson 3
Mr G Hunter's br aus g Neil-Gow, 11st 4lbs Mr A Martin 0
Mr Baldrey's b aus g Insaun, 9st 6lbs.....Robertson 0
Messrs Cavanagh and Martin's br aus m Wellaregang 10st 7lbs .....Mr Fisher 0

Betting; 2 to 1 against Inspector, 5 to 2 Medowra, 4 to 1 Neilgow, 8 to 1 others,

Neilgow and Inspector made the running with Medowra well up. After taking the third obstacle Medowra went to the front and was followed round the bend by Milchester. The latter took the last hurdle in front of Medowra, and going on won by two lengths from Inspector; Medowra was third, and Neilgow fourth. Time, 1 min. 55 2-5 secs.

Beginners' Plate.—Winner Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arab Ponies landed since 1st August, 1899, which have not won a race, value Rs. 50. 14 hands to carry 9st. 7lb. W. I. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Amer's b a h Oriental, 8st 3lbs ....Ebrahim 1
Mr A M Shamlan's b a h Chancellor, 8st 4lbs C B Mahomed 2
Mr Mohsin Abdool Aziz's ch a h Toofan, 8st 9lbs ..Saleh 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's br a h Plebeian, 8st 9lbs, ...Heeroo 0
Mr Abdoola Tamimi w a g Kohinoor, 8st 9lbs .....Soda 0
Mr Baldrey's bl a h Engine, 8st 3lbs .....Kunal 0
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebraim's b a h Duldul, 7st 11lbs Jakoo 0
Mr Jackson's b a h Marvellous, 7st 11lbs .....Benvard 0

Betting; 5 to 4 on Plebian, 5 to 2 against Oriental, 5 to 1 Engine, 8 to 1 Chancellor, 10 to 1 others.

Toofan and Oriental were the first away and at the three-furlong post the latter was clear, Chancellor, Engine and Duldul improving their positions. The former made a good attempt to head Oriental, but Ebrahim made no doubt of the race and won by two lengths, a like distance separating Toofan and Chancellor. Engine was fourth. Time, 1 min. 9 3-5 secs.

The Chinchpoogly Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. Handicap for Maiden Arab and C. B. Ponies 13-3 and under. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Baldrey's b a h Brigand, 9st .....Kunal 1
Aga S Shah's g a h Greyleg, 8 st 11 lbs .....Ebrahim 2
Mr A R Amer's b a h Sweet William, 8st 2lb .....Soda
Mr Syed Rashid's g a h Vaher Mahomed, 8st 7lbs Noor Mahomed 0
Ali bin Talib's g a h Ruby, 8st 5lbs .....Heeroo 0
Mr Farmer's ch a h Expert, 7st 11lbs .....Nana 0
Mr Fischer's ch a h Hurlingham, 7st 8lbs .....Yakoo 0

Betting: Evens on Greyleg, 3 to 1 against Brigand, 4 to 1 Ruby, 6 to 1 Sweet William, 8 to 1 Vaher Mahomed, 10 to 1 others.

Hurlingham got a good start and led with Brigand in close attendance for six furlongs, Greyleg being badly placed, while Ruby did not run kindly. Greyleg went after Brigand in the straight, followed by Sweet William. Victory rested with Brigand who beat Greyleg by half a length; Sweet William was a bad third; Vaher Mahomed next, and Expert Ruby and Hurlingham the last trio. Time, 1 min. 40 secs.

The March Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. Handicap. For all horses landed since 1 August, 1899, and all horses which have not won a race valu Rs. 500. Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs Cavanagh and Martin's b aus g Peerage, 7st 8lbs.. Robertson 1
Mr G Hunter's ch aus g Kettledrum, 9st 2lbs .....Penton 2
Mr J Hamilton's br aus m Churchlight 9st 10lbs Trainor 3
Mr Fischer's br aus g Dakin, 8st 8lbs.....Johnson 0
Mr S A W's b aus g Truffle, 8st 5lbs .....Heeroo 0
Mr Jackson's ch aus m Albicore, 7st 11lbs.....Ebrahim 0
Mr R J Hunter's b or br aus g Wilfred, 7st 5lbs ...Kunal 0
Mr S C P's b aus g Pianst, 7st 3lbs .....Sumsoudin 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Churchlight, 3 to 1 Peeraji, 4 to 1 Albicore, 5 to 1 Kettledrum, 8 to 1 Wilfred, Dakin and Truffle, 10 to 1 Planet.

Albicore got well away and was leading by a good length 80 yards from the post. Kettedrum and Churchlight challenged, and it seemed as if the former would win, when Peerage came up on the outside and won a fine race by half a length; the same distance separated second and third; Albicore fourth, Dakin fifth and Wilfred sixth. Time, 1 min. 3 secs.

The Worlee Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. Handicap for Maiden Arab Horses. Distance—1 mile,

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Hakum, 9st 11b .....Heeroo 1
Mr Rienzi's b a h Regal, 8st .....Noor Mahomed 2
Mr S A W's b a h Secunder, 8st 4lbs ....C B Mahomed 3
Messrs Mathuradass Gokuldass and Anandji Nanji's g a h Rubban, 8st 4lbs .....Nana 0
Mr A R Amer's ch a h Defender, 9st .....Ebrahim 0
Mr Ali bin Amer's g a h Bonaparte, 8st 10lbs ..... Soda 0
Mr Lyndon's b a h Vulcan.....7st 7lbs Ahmed 0
Mr Foulke's g a h Patrick, 7st 5lbs .....Kunal 0
H H Maharaja Holkar's bl a h Sherwood, 7st 7lbs Jakoo 0
Mr A W Kaeshram's g a h Pilot, 7st .....Mooktar 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Regal, 3 to 1 Hakum, 4 to 1 Defender, 5 to 1 Bonaparte, 8 to 1 the others,

Rubdan led at a great pace from Regal, Defende and Hakum, but at the bend Regal was clear; on the inside Hakum came with a rush and won by half a length; a length between second and third. Bonaparte was fourth and Defender fifth. Time, 1 min. 52 2-5 secs,

Consolation Stakes.—Winners, Rs. 200; second 100; third Rs. 50; For Arab and C. B. Ponies 13-3 and under which have not won a race value Rs. 50. 13 3 to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. Distance—½ mile.

Mr A R Amer's g a h Councilller 8st 11 lbs .....Soda 1
Mr Goolam Hoosein Essajee's g a h Buktawar 9st .....Saleh 2
Col Monteith and Mr Bland's ch a h Paleface 9st 3lbs... Kunal 3
Captain R Lock's g a h Boostan 9st .....Penton 0
Mr Farmer's ch ob m Quality by 9st .....Dhurma 0
Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a h Silver, 9st 3lbs.....Nana 0
Mr Thomas' b a h Kilwa, 8st 11lbs .....Johnson 0
Major W Kirk's g a h Steward, 8st 11lbs .....Ebrahim 0
Mr Underwood's ch a h Jock, 8st 8lbs .....Trainor 0
Mr S C P's g a h Hawk, 8st 5lbs.....Noor Mahomed 0
Mr Arthur A Essajee's g a h Jupiter, 8st 2lbs .....Heeroo 0
Mr Farmer's ch ob m Adoration 7st 7lbs .....Native 0

Betting: 3 to 1 against Hawk, 4 to 1 Steward and Boostan, 6 to 1 Silver, Quality, and Buktawar, 10 to 1 Councillor, Kilwa, Jock, Jupiter and Adoration.

Buktawar held a slight lead from Paleface, Hawk, and Boostan who got away badly. Councillor came through in the straight and won by a length from Buktawar, Paleface being third. Time, 55 2-5 secs.

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND 1900.

Telegrams have been received by H.E. the Viceroy from several of the Colonies. In Melbourne the Mayor is offering a fund. In Brisbane the Mayor has offered a fund. Mauritius says she will gladly help, and from Colombo the Governor telegraphs that he is convinced that Ceylon will cordially assist. A telegram from the Governor of Queensland announces a proposal on foot that the Australian Colonies shall contribute from their Treasuries. As already intimated Rs. 50,000 have been despatched to Bombay and Rs. 25,000 to the Punjab. Urgent applications have been received from Rajputana, and the Central Provinces are preparing a statement of their needs. The chairman (Sir Francis Maclean) has wired the hearty thanks of the Executive Committee to the Lord Mayors of London and Liverpool for the generous donation already received.

ARRIVAL OF TRANSPORTS.

The hired transport Muttra, (belonging to the B. I. S. N. Company), Captain D. C. McIntyre, arrived in harbour on Friday evening, from Cape Town, which port she left on 3rd February, with the following details:—Mr. W. F. Parrott, S. M. D., two hospital assistants, one follower, and two men, R. I. Rifles. During the voyage she experienced severe gales with high seas. The Muttra left Bombay on the 8th January, for Cape Town port, with horses. The transport Pornea, belonging to the same company, Captain J. B. Pearson, which sailed from Bombay on the 20th January, with horses, returned on Friday evening from Cape Town.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE HUNTING SEASON.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

GOSSIP FROM THE 'VARSITIES.

THE ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

So rapid and thorough was the thaw that hunting has already been resumed and in circumstances which are extremely trying to horses. The enforced idleness of the past fortnight has not improved their condition, or rather has improved it too well, and with the ground terribly deep and holding they will be hard pushed to keep on terms when hounds are running to a breast-high scent. The question of our horse supply falls more or less within the scope of an article on hunting, and some points connected with it may here be briefly considered. It is well known that for some years past the home supply has not been equal to the demands of the military authorities, chiefly because foreign buyers select the best mares, and those which remain behind are for the most part of an inferior stamp. This, of course, does not apply to blood horses, as regards which we are ahead of all countries, but to animals ranging in price from £30 to £60. The inevitable result is seen in the increasing scarcity of fairly well-bred horses suitable for cavalry and artillery requirements, and every year our remount department buys more largely in foreign markets. At the present time the drain of the war has practically denuded the country of horses of the stamp in question, and now that it seems to be agreed on all sides that mounted infantry is to be the arm of the future the importance of the question has vastly increased. Surely we have here an opening for our farmers which, judiciously taken advantage of, should assist to improve a situation which already shows signs of amelioration.

Reports were circulated recently to the effect that Mr. Wroughton was about to resign the mastership of the Pytchely, but he has really no such intention. It is true that he has been a good deal annoyed of late by the prevalence of wire, especially in the neighbourhood of Rugby. For some reason or another the Pytchey hunt is not especially popular with the farmers, and this probably accounts for the fact that there is more wire fencing within its boundaries than in any country of the shires. Lord Willoughby de Broke, who has not been in good health for some considerable time, has at length decided to give up the Warwickshire hounds, over which he has ruled for nearly a quarter of a century. He has not taken charge in the field since the beginning of last season, and is to be succeeded by his eldest son, the Hon. R. Verney. Lord Willoughby was very popular with the farmers and in every respect a thoroughly capable master; he knew both how to breed hounds and how to hunt them, and his word was law in the hunting-field. Another important resignation is that of Mr. Baird, who gives up the Cottesmore at the end of the season, after a term of office lasting for twenty-years. Regret at his retirement will be well-nigh universal among hunting men, for there is no one who ever went to Melton who has not enjoyed sport with Mr. Baird's beautiful pack. Although quiet with his field his authority was respected, and in George Gillson, the huntsman, he had a most able and pains-taking assistant. Many other resignations might be recorded, but it would be wearisome to set out a long dr

them really begin to think their judgment, &c., infallible? Most Oxford and Cambridge men think that both the system and the underling principle are wrong. The bow that is too tightly strung is always the one to rebound most fiercely, and Mr. Jameson's selection of his team some four or five days only before the representative match, appears to have been the last straw. What evidently rankles in the minds of most is the fact that the same Oxford combination has not been represented in any two matches, and that S. E. Osborne is positively the only man who has played in every fixture this season.

Regarding the rival 'Varsity eights it may be said at once that both are exceptionally heavy this year, and promise to turn out exceptionally fast; also six "Old Blues" are rowing for Cambridge, and four for Oxford, so far, albeit final order is not yet attained on the Isis. In physique the crews are very level, and all sixteen men are strong and willing workers. Up to date the Cantabs are much more evenly weighted, however, and certainly far more "polished." They swing steadily, reached out well, and have a longer swing and a longer and firmer finish than their rivals. In watermanship, too, they are at present much superior to the Dark Blues. The latter are a very powerful combination, but there is a laboured ugliness about the rowing at several thwarts hardly conducive to uniformity, rhythm, &c. Their finish is not quite so firm, nor is their recovery so lively as that of their rivals, albeit (in the main) they sit up and swing. 'Tis a fairly long cry to March 31 even yet, but, on present form, this year's "Water Derby of the year" looks quite a good thing for the Light Blues.

The Northern Counties Athletic championships were decided on Saturday at Rotherham Race Course. Rotherham was selected with a view to encouraging Yorkshire clubs to take part in the championship, but if the support accorded by the public on Saturday is any indication as to the interest Yorkshiremen take in the pastime one can only say that it is very lukewarm, for not more than 800 people were present and fully half of these represented the interests of the Lancashire clubs. Salford created a greater surprise by winning so easily then they did by running so indifferently in the National. To win with a team in which were seven new men only shows that the club members are runners of the right sort and that there running together each Saturday, and putting such vim into their hobby, is the mainspring to their success. Manchester could only finish fifth, their team, a light one, being unable to act in the mud. The Bolton Club deserve every tribute for running second, and their place is due to the fact that the members, like those of Salford, are enthusiasts, and put in plenty of work each week. The race itself was confined to Hosker of Farnworth and Marsh of Salford, the holder (Hosker) showing the way for eight out of the 10 1-2 miles. Going round the third time, Hoskar was only 25 yards in front of Marsh, with Ashton close up, Morris being 200 yards behind the three leaders, Rimmer having dropped to 16th position, quite 60 yards behind the leader, with Doudican (Bolton) J. Tennant (West Cheseire), and Jackson (Dalton) well up. Continuing, Hosker, Marsh, and Ashton were out by themselves, Hosker leading the Salford crack by five yards. Morris Hounam (Airedale), Tennant, Preston, and Souch formed the next contingent. From this point Marsh drew away from Hosker and won a one-sided race by 300 yards, with Morris, a long way behind, third.

The Midland Counties Senior Championship competition produced a simple triumph for the Birchfield Harriers. When it became known that Sid Robinson was present and in perfect condition no one looked elsewhere for the individual winner. Stokes had been mentioned as a possible first, but only because the idea generally prevailed that Robinson was past his best, and might not be perfectly fit. But when he came out he looked the picture of condition. His long, telling, remorseless stride soon told on the rest of the field, and after making his own pace from start to finish he won by nearly a minute from Stokes, whom he had at his mercy all the way.

The Junior Championship competition promoted by the Scottish Cross-Country Union was decided on Saturday at the enclosure of the Glasgow Agricultural Society, Whiteinch. Clydesdale Harriers won the team race with 46 points, which is a most creditable performance, showing as it does an equality of ability. A. Bone was first among Clydesdale Harriers to get home. He ran very well, and more will be heard of him. Coathbridge came in second, but A. Forrester, a well-known track runner, secured the Individual Championship for this club.

The Midland Hockey Association's second great match this season was played at Dunstall Park, Wolverhampton, on Wednesday afternoon, when the picked representatives of the Northern Association were encountered. The Midlands, unfortunately, were unable to play the team originally chose, and which inflicted such a defeat on the South at Richmond. In the result the Midlands were defeated by three goals to two.

THE LATE KHAN BAHADUR KAZI SHAHABUDDIN, C.I.E.

THE FUNERAL.

As soon as the news of the Kazi Saheb's death was spreadin the town of Navsari last Tuesday afternoon flocks of people not only of his own caste but of all castes including Parsis, Hindoos and others flocked to his residence to accompany the body to the grave. By the time the coffin was prepared people to the number of nearly three thousand had assembled. The coffin was borne not only by many of his dearest and neares relatives, but also by every Mahomedan inhabitant. The procession was escorted by mou ted and foot police guard, a band of native mu-icians &c., the prayers for the soul of the deceased never ceased until the body was actually lowered into the ground. As soon as the death of Kazi Shahabuddin was telegraphed to H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda all the public offices were ordered to be closed for the day in Baroda and those in Navsari on the following day, as a tribute to the memory of the dead.

The chief mourners were Khan Bahadur Kazi Kumruddin, retired Deputy Collector of Khandesh, K. B. Kazi Abdul Rahman, Naib Suba of Navsari, K. B. Kazi Mahomed Ibrahim, Naib Suba and Plague Commissioner of Baroda, K. S. Kazi Nizamudin, Mr. Jeewanji Mancherji Gazdar and other relatives.

Among those attending the funeral were:—Shrimant Shampatrao Maharaja, the District Judge, Mr. R. Kershaw, the Subha R. B., Civil Surgeon, Dr. Jadhow, R. S. Ambegaonker, the City Magistrate, Messrs R. S. Vahivatdar, Choonilal Muncherji B. Desai, Eduji B. Desai, Bapooji Desai, Bapoobhai J. Nazar K. S. Cowasji, H. Dadachanji, Merwanji Manekji Moonshi, R. Jamasji Garda, F. Barjorji Garda, Dr. Patrawalla, Rattonji, F. Daboo, and others.

BANSDA NEWS.

MONDAY being the installation day of his Highness Maha Raul Shri Prata Singhji Gulab Singhji, Raja Saheb, Bansda State, as well as the birthday of the Patwi Kumar Saheb Shri Indra Singhji, a grand durbar was held here in the Indra Villas Palace, and great enthusiasm prevailed in the town. It was attended by his Highness the Maharaja Saheb, Kumar Saheb Shri Natwar Singhji, Mankarees, State officers and all the notable men of the town. The proceedings of the durbar began with a speech from Mr. Ganputram Madhaoram Buxi in which he explained the object of the durbar to the audience and heartily thanked the Maharaja Saheb for opening a poor-house for the relief of the famine-stricken people of this State, and on account for such philanthropic acts towards his subjects he wished his welfare and that of the Royal family. The Durbar terminated with the distribution of attar, gulab, and pan supari. All the schools and offices of the State were closed and sweetmeats were distributed to the pupils of the town schools Guns were fired early in the morning. A social meeting of ladies was also held in the zenana-hall by the Rani Sahebs.

The Patwi Kumar Saheb having joined the Rajkumar College at Rajkot, his birthday rejoicings were also celebrated there.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION BY LADY NORTHCOTE.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the children of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage, at Mahim, took place on Saturday afternoon. His Excellency the Governor Lord Northcote presided and the prizes were distributed by Lady Northcote. There was a good attendance of friends of the Institution, among those present being the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Dr. McDonald, Lieut-Col. Waters, Major Bannerman, Dr. Pollen, Messrs. L. J. Robertson, A. F. Bruce, J. Moncrieff Dick, J. Stiven, R. Playfair, D. M. Inglis, G. Service, Revs. R. M. Gray, S. MacOmish and Strachan, and Mr. J. P. Chrystal, the secretary of the Orphanage. The children looked very bright and comfortable and during the proceedings, under the direction of the capable Superintendent Mr. Anderson, they sang a number of Scottish songs in a way that would have delighted even that great apostle of Scottish song, the late Professor Blackie.

THE REPORT.

The secretary read the annual report, which stated that the number of children now residing at the Orphanage is 50. Of these 28 are boys and 22 are girls. There are also 8 day-scholars. During the year, 4 boys and 7 girls were admitted and 6 boys and 6 girls were withdrawn. Of those withdrawn 3 boys and 5 girls went to their friends; one boy went to the accounts department of the P. W. D., one joined the B. B. & C. I. Ry., as an apprentice engine-driver, and the third joined the Royal Scots Regiment at Poona. Two of the girls who left the school found employment as nurses. The school was, as usual, inspected by the Government Educational Inspector, during the course of the year and his report on its working is, on the whole, as satisfactory as in former years. Two of the boys, Guy Cochrane Collins and Clarence Seton Smith, entered for the Scholarship Examination last September, and both were successful. Considering the critical stage through which Bombay has been passing, the committee are gratified to state that the health of the children has been remarkably good. A few cases of measles occurred in the school, but these were immediately removed to hospital. It is satisfactory to note that the disease has not spread, while those who were attacked have recovered or are favourably progressing. Through the kind consideration of the committee of the Khandalla Convalescent Home, arrangements have been made that children from the Orphanage, requiring a change, are taken care of at special rates. This year much benefit was derived by one child who spent over a month at the Home. The children were as usual removed to the Society's quarters at Matheran during the hot season and were again the recipients of many acts of kindness at the hands of the visitors to the hill, who once more, under the auspices of a local committee, very kindly raised a substantial sum for the annual sports, which came off as successfully as ever. The general committee desire to record their high appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. John Stiven, the chairman of the sports committee, and by the other gentlemen who served with him in this movement. The committee referred with regret to the death of Dr. Nusserwanjee Jehangir Lam who had for long been a good and useful friend of the children at Mahim. As one friend passes away, another, however, always seems to be ready to come forward, and it is with much gratification that the committee learn that Dr. De Monte of Bandra has placed his services at the disposal of the Society when occasion requires. The result of the annual concert held on the 7th Feb, must be regarded as satisfactory, as a sum of about Rs. 800, after deducting expenses, has been added to the funds of the Society. The most cordial thanks of the committee are due to Madame Lily Howard, Miss Mayhew, Miss Moore, Miss Mackinlay and to Messrs. Marshall Reid, Douglas, Binning, Astell and Seymour Dove for the hearty manner in which they placed their talents at the service of the Society. The committee are also indebted to Pipe Major McCallum and Piper Weir, whose services were kindly lent by Colonel Ross and the officers of the Royal Scots Regiment, Poona.

THE FINANCES OF THE SOCIETY

are in a satisfactory condition. There is still a small debt to be wiped off, but owing to the special efforts put forth during last year coupled with the very generous assistance of the Society's many friends, this debt has now been reduced and the committee hope before long to discharge it altogether. The expenditure of the Society, which amounts to about Rs. 23,000 per annum, is as low as consistent with efficiency, and, considering the great benefits conferred by the Society in educating and providing for so many children, and the interest which it takes in obtaining employment for them when they leave the Orphanage, this expenditure cannot be considered excessive. As the institution is supported almost entirely by voluntary contributions, the committee take this opportunity of thanking the local and mofussil subscribers for their hearty support. The committee also desires to thank the promoters of the St. Andrew's dinner who were this year able to hand over a sum of Rs. 448-6-2 to be added to the funds of the Society. The committee have decided to continue to support the Apprentice Home for one year more on the same lines as last year. The committee in conclusion again recorded their appreciation of the good work done by Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, the superintendent and lady superintendent of the Orphanage. To Mrs. Prentice also and to the teachers the thanks of the Society were due for the efficient manner in which they had discharged their duties during the past year.

Dr. Mackichan, in moving the adoption of the report, called attention to the gratifying circumstance that the financial condition of the school was more prosperous than in the preceding year. However the fact that the finances were now in a flourishing condition was no reason why the liberality of the supporters of the institution should be stinted. There were many things which were yet to be done, but which could not be done for want of funds. He instanced the question of a playing shed for the girls, which was brought before them by the chairman last year, but which had not been advanced any farther. He thought the fact that the school was so remote from the centre of the City of Bombay was one reason why so many in their community were not sufficiently alive to the details of all its needs. The school was conducted at an annual expense of about Rs. 23,000, which considering the value of the work done and the character of the pupils was, he thought, a very economical expenditure. The school held an excellent record, not only in regard to the work done in the classes, but in regard to the after career of those who went forth from the institution. There were few schools in the Presidency that held as good a record, and it was to the credit of the institution that it had sent forth so many who had occupied so worthily important places in various departments of service throughout the Presidency. So that the boy or girl who went from that school was half marked when he or she was known to have been a pupil of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage—(applause)—and so highly appreciated was the work of the school that one of the duties of the committee, from month to month, was to refuse applications of those desirous of placing children there who had no special claim upon that particular institution. It was appreciated far beyond the limits of the community for which it was specially founded. This was practical testimony to the value of the institution and proved that the success of the school was largely due to the fact that it was not merely a school but was also a home, and that it was presided over by a superintendent and a lady superintendent whose one aim was to make the children feel that there they were enjoying all the happiness of a real home. When the children went forth they had always the feeling towards the school which others entertained towards the homes in which they had been reared. This was excellent testimony to the value of the work which Mr. and Mrs. Arderson were doing. (Applause.) It was a gratifying circumstance that the report was able to speak so satisfactorily of the religious tone and instruction in the school. He was inclined to think that there were few schools in which so great attention was given to that special branch and the report received from Mr. Gray and Mr. Henderson who had examined the school in scriptural knowledge was of a most gratifying description. (Hear, hear.)

The report was unanimously adopted.

The children then sang "The Rowan Tree," "A man's a man for a' that," and the lively Jacobite song "A hundred pipers," which were all most tastefully and effectively given. The singing was indeed exceptionally good and showed the pains that had been taken in this part of the children's instruction. On their part the children seemed to enjoy the singing immensely.

Lady Northcote distributed the prizes and thereafter the children sang again, giving "O wert thou in the cauld blast," "There was a lad," and George Barker's pretty song "The Scottish Blue Bells."

ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Governor, who had an enthusiastic reception, then addressed the gathering. He said: I am privileged to-day to express to Dr. Mackichan and the other officers connected with this institution the very cordial thanks of my wife and myself for the invitation you have been kind enough to extend to us to attend your meeting to-night. It has been a very great pleasure to my wife to distribute the prizes that have been so well earned by so many children, and we do most cordially congratulate the prize-winners on their success. Following the report which your secretary read, it certainly appears to me that this institution has very good cause to be congratulated upon the success which it has attained in the past, and which it is maintaining now. For as Dr. Mackichan, I think, very truly said, when we consider how deep and widespread has been the distress in Bombay during the past few years, the fact that this institution is able to maintain its high position amongst the Bombay institutions proves its real value and is also evidence of that spirit of determination to look after the interests of their friendless fellow country-men, far from home, which is so honourable a characteristic of the Scottish nation—(applause); and that same spirit has moved the Scotch men and Scotch women of Bombay to see that their young fellow country-men go forth into the never ending battle of life, armed and equipped with sufficient intellectual weapons, to bear an honourable part in the contest, in the role of whose glory so many Scottish names have found a place. (Applause.) We are glad to learn that the Inspector's report upon the educational progress of this school is generally of a most satisfactory character. Now, if the ladies and gentlemen will pardon me for one moment I should like to say one word to my young friends, whom I see in front of me, and it is to remind them that there is one branch, may I say of study, upon which no inspector can report, but of which I trust they will never be forgetful, and that is that they will consider that their residence in this school and the care which is bestowed on them should engender in their hearts a feeling of sympathy for those who may be in sorrow and in distress. I have no doubt that many of you children, when you grow up will find your lots cast in this Presidency of Bombay. I have no doubt that you will attain to honourable and responsible positions therein, and I would remind you that your lot will be cast amongst fellow-subjects of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, but amongst fellow-subjects who have not enjoyed the educational advantages or the domestic comforts to which you have been accustomed; and I would ask of you to remember in after years, when they may come to be almost as dependent upon you, as you are to-day upon your friends around you that you have in your time felt the need, felt the urgent necessity of sympathy and of kindness, and that you will do what you can to draw all classes of her Majesty's subjects in India nearer to one another by doing unto others as has been done unto you. (Applause.) After seeing this programme, if I had any doubts upon the subject, I know that I shall be forgiven for quoting yet two more lines of Burns, and I would remind you that he wrote—

Affliction's sons are brothers in distress
A brother to relieve, how exquisite the bliss.

(Applause.) I feel that an occasion of prize-giving is not one upon which I should seize to appear to deliver anything in the nature of a lecture or sermon and if I have erred in that respect I am now going to try to make amends to my young friends by a few words, I think, they will appreciate more than any which I have yet uttered, and that is to request Dr. Mackichan to ask your head-master, in recognition of our first visit here—and I trust it won't be the last one—to grant you all a whole holiday. (Applause.) I heard in the report some reference made to the fact that old friends pass away, but new ones come. You have just lost, I know, an old and good friend in my predecessor, Lord Sandhurst, who devoted himself so unsparingly to helping every good work in Bombay. (Applause.) However I may be able to replace him at all events that earnest desire to do all he could for Bombay, which was Lord Sandhurst's guiding principle will be my guiding principle, and as one step towards that I am going to ask permission to become a life member of this Society myself. (Applause.)

The children then sang with great heartiness "Auld Lang Syne."

Dr. Mackichan proposed a vote of thanks to their Excellencies, and this having been carried with cheers Lord and Lady Northcote proceeded to look through the Orphanage, the arrangements of which are in every way excellent. Their Excellencies subsequently drove away to the accompaniment of hearty cheers.

The visitors were entertained to tea and before the company dispersed the secretary received a handsome sum in subscription.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual public meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held on Friday evening, at the Town Hall. The meeting was presided over by the Right Rev. Dr. McArthur, Lord Bishop of Bombay, and was very largely attended. The proceedings were opened with the singing of a Hymn and a prayer. The Secretary then read the annual report, from which we take the following extracts:—

The usual programme of Religious, Literary, and Social gatherings was carried through. All told there were held weekly 8 different meetings—9 in the literary season. Of these, 2 were for Bible study, 2 for Prayer, 1 for the preaching of the Gospel, 2 were varied in character, one was Literary, and one for Boys. Nearly 100 young men were connected with our branch of the International Bible Reading Association during 1899. The Thursday night Gospel meeting fell away somewhat, especially towards the latter part of the year. On the other hand meetings for the discussion of social evils were very popular, and drew out excellent audiences of young men. Especially was this the case with a series of meetings on Intemperance and Impurity addressed by the Rev. A. H. Bowman. Those gatherings were signally successful and they bore immediate fruit, in that 45 young men signed a Purity Covenant at their close. 25 Temperance pledges were taken during the year. As aids to such good living there are two other departments of our work which play their part: the one is the literary and the other the athletic. The Current Topics Circle, which discussed the history of the world month by month, was interesting and instructive, and enjoyed considerable success during the season. The Athletic Club was prosperous during the year, especially in its Tennis Department. With the advent of so many new clubs year by year, it becomes increasingly important that we should maintain our place in the front rank, and so far it has been done. Two Cricket teams and one Hockey team were in the field last year.

The Tennis season was very successful, and the membership of the club closed at 66, as compared with 56 in 1898. Singles and doubles tournaments were played off. In addition to what the Association tried to do among its own members, its efforts of a missionary character should not be forgotten. It held meetings on Boardship, in the Soldiers' Prayer-room, and at the Band-stand; it visited men in the Hospitals, both Civil and Military; it introduced seafaring young men into one or two Christian homes, where gracious influences were likely to work upon them; and in other ways endeavour to help the stranger within its city gates. Under the management of Mr. C. P. Fritchley, the Young Men's Home at Grant Road paid its way and was of service to its occupants. On November 1st, it was removed to Grant Buildings, where, under the supervision of Mr. A. E. B. Gordon, it was soon quite full. There is only room for ten young men and the necessity for the erection of a suitable building for ourselves grows more urgent as the years go by. Mr. Yatman's Mission was the greatest evangelical effort ever undertaken by the Association and its marked success, under God, was largely due to the unceasing volume of prayer which ascended from our workers and friends for 8 weeks previous to the commencement of the Mission. The 5th National Convention of Y. M. C. A's. in India was also held in our building from the 28th December 1899 to January 1st 1900. It was a great success. Forty-six delegates were present, representing 15 Associations. The report of the Council showed that a great advance had been made during the last three years. By the removal of Mr. Garratt in May, the Boys' Department suffered a severe blow, but it was kept going, and required but the aid of a strong and enthusiastic worker—one able to give much time to the work—to make it a real success. An excellent Boys' library was gathered during the year and the services of a military instructor secured. The Branches at Grant Road and Byculla carried on their good work with more or less success. The income for the year amounted to Rs. 11,017-15-1 (excluding receipts on account of Building Funds, amounting to Rs. 1,237-0-11 as against Rs. 11,428-14-11 in 1898. The receipts were derived from the following sources:—Contributed by members Rs. 3,398-3-1 contributed by the public Rs. 1,096-1-6, grant from the English National Council Rs. 2,239-0-8 proceeds of lectures, rent of rooms, &c., Rs. 2,284-9-10, total Rs. 11,017-15. Is will be seen that 49 per cent. of the whole was raised directly by the members, as well as a large share of the income from proceeds of lectures, rents, &c., to which they indirectly contributed. The proportion last year was 53 1-2 per cent. The committee have again to report, with very much regret, that the expenditure, though kept down to a minimum, has considerably exceeded the income. The debt, which at the beginning of 1898 stood at Rs. 471-15-9 and at the close of that year at Rs. 870-8-9, has, as the result of the year's finances, now risen to Rs. 1,025. Such a state of affairs cannot be allowed to continue, and the Committee, therefore, contemplate some very radical changes in their methods of securing subscriptions. It has been ascertained that, where every Member to pay the full amount promised by him, month by month, there would be an increased revenue from Members' subscriptions alone of Rs. 1,200 per annum; the average payment would be nearly Rs. 10 per member, whereas the average paid in 1899 was Rs. 6-8-7 as against Rs. 7-1-7 in 1898. The membership on December 31st was 456, of whom 77 were Indian Christians, and 3 non-Christian natives. This shows a slight decrease as compared with 1898, when 475 Members were reported.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting said that the report began with a kind of lament over the difficulty of making a correct balance, but his Lordship did not think there was any justification for the pessimestic tone which seemed to characterise it. On the contrary the report was a chronicle of a very steady and satisfactory progress in the work of the Association as a whole. After referring to the loss the Association had sustained in the death of the late Colonel Freeman, the chairman exhorted young men to make the most of their life, to use every opportunity in developing and training the faculty, which God had given them.

The report was adopted.

Some songs having been sung, the Rev. C. H. Yatman of New York addressed the assembly.

The proceedings then terminated.

ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution was held, on Saturday afternoon, at the Town Hall, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Chief Justice, presiding. There was a large attendance of parents and friends of the institution on the occasion.

Dr. M. B. Colah, the honorary secretary, opened the proceeding by reading the report of the directors for the past year, from which it appeared that at the commencement of the year there were 130 pupils on the register. This number increased to 150 by August and continued so till the close of the year, when there were 155 pupils on the roll. Of these 121 were Parsis, 15 Hindus and 9 Mahomedans. The number of pupils in the drawing-class was 13 and 8 in the music class. Throughout the year a kindergarten teacher taught the infant classes numbering 45 pupils. The directors regretted much to say that this institution had fared ill at the last Matriculation Examination to an unusual degree. Five pupils, who were selected out of several as having done fully well at the school preliminary, were present up, but they all failed. It was difficult to account for this. Out of the five however, three satisfied the English examiners and failed only in some of the other subjects. The school was examined in December by different examiners connected with some of the well-known public schools of Bombay. Their reports showed that the general results of the annual school examination were satisfactory and served clearly to show that the efficiency of the Institution continued to be fully maintained. The directors had this year the melancholy duty of placing on record their sense of the great loss this institution had sustained by the untimely death of one of their colleagues, Mr. N. N. Wadia, C. I. E. Ever since he joined the Board, he took a warm and most friendly interest in the work and welfare of the Alexandra Institution. Shortly before his last visit to England he had projected the opening of a domestic economy class in connection with this school, the initial expense of which and its maintenance for some time, had generously offered to defray himself. The matter was under consideration, but his lamented death would now necessitate this excellent educational project to remain in abeyance. One of the directors Mr. Jamshedjee Cursetjee Cama expressed his wish to present to the institution one of Mr. Bhedwar's large size photo of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroje to be placed in the Hall of the institution. As the venerable gentleman in his very early career was one of a group of Elphinstonians who were pioneers of female education in this Presidency the directors accepted Mr. Cama's offer with many thanks.

Some of the pupils then went through an interesting programme of music and recitation, which was much admired and applauded.

The chairman, in addressing the assembly, said he saw before him so many prizes that he thought if they were to leave the hall within reasonable time it would be necessary for him to curtail very considerably the remarks which he had to address in the discharge of his function as their chairman. By a very happily conceived design the founder's day of this school had been associated and identified with the day which was one of more than usual interest not only to the people of England, but also to the people of the whole British empire. (Hear, hear.) For it was the day which witnessed the union between the heir to the English throne and the British empire and the gracious lady whose name this institution bore, namely, H. R. H. the Princess of Wales. (Applause.) On an occasion such as the present and amid those surroundings one's mind was irresistibly led to a train of thought to the exclusion of all others as to the enormous influence of education on the Indian society and the future of this country and the incalculable benefits which might accrue from institutions such as the Alexandra School. Through the courtesy of his friend Mr. Cursetji he had had the opportunity of looking into the reports of this institution since its foundation in 1863—a date, which showed that it was now drawing fast to the close of the fourth decade of its life; and he was bound to say that he had been struck, more than he even expected, with the remarkable progress which the history of the successive reports disclosed. The school commenced in 1863 with 13 pupils set with only 13 pupils. Well, those who were superstitious, might be inclined to say that no undertaking which made its beginning with that ill-ominous number, could bring good fortune, but the history of the school proved that after all the number 13 was much maligned. For at the close of the last year a nought was added to it and it became 130, and now it had grown to a respectable total of 145. He was glad to notice that the benefits of the institution were not confined to the Parsee community, for the advantage was taken of its privileges by other sects of the Indian community. He was told that 15 Hindu and 9 Mussalman students also attended the school. He could only hope that the cosmopolitan object of the institution would have an opportunity of congratulating the managers upon a still larger influx of pupils of denominations other than the Parsee. Of course, the progress to which he had alluded meant great efforts. Success of this kind did not come to people who stood with folded hands, and in this case a great part of the success was due to the untiring zeal and the sagacious foresight of its original founder, Mr. Maneckji Cursetji—(applause)—a gentleman, whose name still remained a by-word in Bombay for all that was progressive and good. But though that gentleman had passed away the school continued to flourish, and he thought it must be recognised on all hands that its present prosperity was due to his children, Mr. Cursetji M. Cursetji and Miss Shirin M. Cursetji, whose interest in the institution had in no way abated. When one came to think of the labour that had been expended on a school, such as the present he was apt to ask whether there had been results commensurate with the sacrifices, and he thought there could be no question that the answer to that must be in the distinct affirmative. The value of this school was not to be measured by the number of pupils, who attended it, but it was to be measured by another and far more important test. It was this that a school like this had familiarised in this country the principle of female education, and brought home to a people, who by their traditions were fundamentally opposed to that principle, the great benefits attained by such an education. If they wanted to know what an educated woman could do in these days, they had to cast their eyes no further than on that august lady, the Empress of this land—(applause)—a lady, who had had an influence on the country in which she lived, an influence which it was difficult to estimate and still more difficult to express in words. She had had an influence, which was not limited to the shores of England, but spread over the whole world. She had had an influence also in this country of which she was the Empress. In this country she held the closest and highest place in the affections of her subjects, and he felt confident that no one could deny that it had been evident to the whole world that she was a woman so highly educated and so gifted as to be able to discharge the functions which came within her province. And what was true of her must be true of all. He (the chairman) took it that education had the most revolutionising effect on all nations. Its one result, which no one could fail to agree with acclamation, was that it brought them together in closer touch with each other, and it quickened those sympathies and created those feelings which drew man to man which no other influence in the world could do. In this country, it seemed to him that the education of women was an inevitable and necessary corollary of the higher education to which men had the privilege of access. He could not imagine that anything could be more deplorable than that men of a country should be so highly educated and women's education be so neglected as that one should have to approach the other with feelings of contempt. Of course, once that feeling came how was it possible that those relations could be established which were one and essential bond between the men and women of this country? Referring to the report the Lord Chief Justice congratulated Miss Hunt, the lady principal, and the teaching staff on the excellent results of the year under report. His lordship then urged the parents to allow their children to remain in such institutions as this for a sufficiently long time to enable them to derive full benefit of education. It could not be laid to the charge of Indian parents that they were uncordial towards their children. The error lay in quite another direction. The extravagant expenditure which the Indian parents incurred for the marriages of their children was a theme of universal condemnation in this country. But he thought one could safely say to these parents," Be as extravagant as you like for the education of your children, because you cannot spend upon that most commendable object a penny more than is necessary or a rupee more than is required." In concluding his remarks his lordship addressed a few words of encouragement to the students.

Lady Jenkins then distributed prizes to the successful pupils.

Mr. Cursetji M. Cursetji, in proposing a vote of thanks to Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins, referred to their sympathetic co-operation in every movement that related to the social and educational progress of the Indian people, for which, he said, they were entitled to their warmest appreciation and thanks. (Applause.)

The vote having been cordially accorded, the gathering dispersed.

MR. H. W. ROBARTS, I.C.S., has commenced the enquiry for which he has been placed on special duty, on allegations of corruption of the police Kotewal, who was made a Rai Bahadur last year, and two of his assistants, contained in a memorial presented to the Lieutenant-Governor, who without making an enquiry of the district officials, called Mr. Robarts from Unao to report to him whether there is a prima facie case. The enquiry is evoking almost unparallelled interest in native circles in Lucknow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

The tenth annual camp of exercise of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Corps was brought to a close on Saturday afternoon at the Mahaluxmi battery, where, the annual inspection was made. The camp has during the past week been well attended, and some useful drill put in on the heavy guns. On Wednesday morning practice took place from the 10-inch R. M. L. guns, and on Saturday morning teams from No. 1 and No. 2 Company took part in the competition for the Gatacre Cup and Badges, six rounds being fired by each company. On Saturday afternoon about 130 of the officers and men were on parade, under the command of Major W. G. Wilson, the inspection being made by Brigadier-General F. Ventris, who was accompanied by Major Aitken, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General. The corps having marched past were put through the manual and firing exercises, and afterwards addressed by the Inspecting Officer, who complimented the gunners on the excellence of their gun target practice and drill. On Tuesday evening a ladies' concert was held in the camp mess tent, and on Saturday the band of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers played during dinner. This dinner was followed by a smoking concert, the following being among those who contributed items to the programme:—Major Wilson, Captain Peile, Sergeant Major Chart, Corporal McAlpin, Corporal Nobling, Gunners Ramsden, A. G. Smith, Anderson, Kelly, Johnson, Defreece, Kurman B.A., and Mr. H. E. Harrington.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday afternoon by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Caledonia were Brigadier-General W. H. Meiklejohn, K.C.B., Commanding the Rohilkhand District, and Lady Meiklejohn; the Hon'ble Lady E. Freemantle; Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C.I.E., Secretary to Government in the Political and Judicial Departments, and Mrs. Edgerley; Colonel J. W. Wray, Political Agent, Kolhapur, and Mrs. Wray; Mrs. Ventris Mr. and Mrs. Phipson; the Rev. C. H. Yatman, of New York; Professor O. V. Muller; Mr Moore, Principal of Girasia College, Gondal; Mr. F. G. Dumayne, Secretary to the Bombay Port Trust, and others. A number of native gentlemen assembled at the Ballard Pier, to say good-bye to Colonel and Mrs. Wray. Amongst those present were Mr. S. M. Filgate, Inspector-General of Prisons; Rev. Mr. Hall; Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C. I. E.; Mr. Cowasji Dadabhoy Dubash; Prince Samatsingji of Palitana; Rao Bahadur Motilal Laloobhoy, Dewan of Cutch; Mr. Purbhoolal Moolchund, Commissioner of Police, Cutch State; Mr. Sulleman Abdul Vahid; Sirdar Oomer Jamal; Mr. Shivji Nathoo, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy Lalji; Mr. Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Lalji, and others. About 1 o'clock Colonel and Mrs. Wray, accompanied by Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Commissioner of Police, and Captain Burton, Second Assistant Political Agent, Kolhapur, arrived at the Ballard Pier and were, on alighting, received by those present. Colonel and Mrs. Wray were decorated with floral wreaths and presented with bouquets. They then stepped into the police launch and proceeded on board the mail steamer.

DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR OF DAMAUN.

H. E. CONSELHEIRO J. P. KUCHEMBUCK VILLAR, who assumed the duties of the Governor of the District of Damaun, on the 14th November, 1896, relinquished his post, the tenure whereof is only three years, by handing over charge of his office to Major A.C. Roncon, on Thursday morning, and left Damaun for Bombay on his way to Portugal, his native land. His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Kuchembuck Vilar, left the Government palace at Upper Damaun, at 11 a.m., and took their seats in the Government boat to cross the Dhamangaga river, accompanied, in several boats, by about thirty persons among whom were noticed:—Major A. C. Roncon, the District Commanding Officer; Mr. Alfere Cyprian, the acting Administrator of Damaun; Judge Mourao; Captain Menezes; Dr. Menezes, the Health Officer; Mr. Menezes, the Government Notary Public; Mr. Vincent Lobo, the Commissioner of Customs; Lieutenant Fonseca; Mr. Diogenes Mascarenhas, the President of the Municipal Corporation; Mr. Jacob Coutinho, the Vice-President; Mr. Emiliano Fernandes, a member of the Corporation; Mr. Adolphus Moniz; Mr. Bapuji Krishnarao, the Government Translator; Mr. Dadabhoy Kukaji; and Mr. Raymundo Fernandes.

On alighting from the boats at Lower Damaun, native music was played and crackers was fired, and the party, one by one, took leave of their Excellencies who seemed to be much affected at parting with their friends and acquaintances. Then their Excellencies took their seats in *machils*, which vended their way by the main road, preceded by native music and firing of crackers, and on coming near Mr. Damaunwala's Garden, they were requested to alight in a small pendal hurriedly erected for their reception, where about fifty people were gathered and attempts were made at speechifying and where their Excellencies took leave of Advocate Vaz and Drs. Menezes and Fernandes, and after being presented with bouquets of choice flowers, by Mr. Raghunath Moorar, the philanthropist, left for the railway station, with their servants, very much affected. The Government band and the usual salute of guns from the fort battery on the departure were dispersed with, at the special request of the departing Governor.

BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB.

THE following is the Prospectus of Point-to-Point Races and Jumping Competition to be held at Jackal Hill, near Andheri, on Wednesday, 21st March:—

Stewards:—Mr F C Macrae, Mr J H Symington, M F H, Mr R W L Dunlop, Lieut A V Courage, R N, Mr H E E Procter, Capt J Peile, R A, Mr J A Lord. Honorary Secretary—Mr E Rivers Smith.

EVENT No. I.—The Hunt Cup for Horses—A Point-to-Point Race, about 3 miles. Catch weights, English and Australians 12st 7lbs. Arabs and Country-breds 10st 7lbs. Owners up. Prize a Cup.

EVENT No. II.—The Pony Hunt Cup, 14 hands and under—A Point-to-Point Race, about 3 miles. Catch weights, English and Australians, 12st; Arabs and Country-breds, 10st 7lbs. Ponies 13-3 and under allowed 7lbs. Owners up. Prize, a Cup.

EVENT No. III—Open Point-to-Point Race for Horses—About 3 miles. Catch weights, English and Walers, 12 st 7lbs. Arabs and Country-breds, 10st 7lbs. Prize a Cup. No Race unless five starters.

EVENT No. IV—Open Point-to-Point Race for Galloways and Ponies, 14 hands and under—About 2 miles. Catch weights, English and Walers, 12st. Arabs and Country-breds, 10st 7lbs. Ponies 13-3 and under, allowed 7lbs. Weigat for inches. Prize a Cup. No race unless five starters.

EVENT No. V—Jumping Competition for Horses.

EVENT No. VI—Jumping Competition for Galloways and Ponies, 14 hands and under.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Events Nos 1 and 2 are open to Horses and Ponies which, in the opinion of the Stewards, have been regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds during the current season.
2. Events Nos 3 and 4 are open to Members of any recognised Club or Gymkhana G R's only.
3. Entrance for each race Rs 10 and Rs 2 each entry for the jumping competitions.
4. Entries close on Thursday, 15th March, at 4 p.m.
5. A second prize will be given for each race in which there are not less than five starters.
6. W T C certificate will be accepted for 2nd and 4th events. Arrangements for measuring ponies, not having such certificates, will be announced later.
7. Colours must be worn in all races.
8. All questions regarding the Races to be referred to the Stewards, whose decision will be final.

In weight-for-inch Races the allowance for height is 12lbs to the inch; i.e. 3lbs for every 1-4 inch—no f

THE BRITISH SUCCESSES.

SECUNDERABAD.

MESSRS. P. RAMCHANDRA PILLAY and Bejonjee Aderjee, Joint Secretaries of the People's Association, Secunderabad, convened, on Wednesday, a public meeting at Peoples' Hall for the purpose of conveying to her Majesty the Queen, the subjects' hearty congratulations on the recent glorious victories of British armies in South Africa. At the entrance of the Hall was stationed a local band that played some patriotic airs. Among those present was Mr. Khursetjee Byramjee Dustoor, Head Priest of the local Parsees. Rai Bahadur Hajl Sajan Lal, who was requested to take the chair by Mr. Pillay, seconded by Mr. Bejanjee, opened the proceedings, shortly explaining the object of the meeting. After a few loyal speeches were delivered by Mr. Pillay, Mr. Krishnayengar, solicitor, and Mr. R. R. Banerjee, vakil, the said proposition was unanimously carried, and the proceedings terminated with three cheers for her Majesty the Queen.

CALICUT.

On the 4th instant, the Parsi community of Calicut, under the leadership of Mr. Dhunjibhai Maneckji Mugasett, had convened a thanksgiving meeting for the British successes in the Transvaal, the relief of Lady-smith and Kimberly; and prayed that the calamitous war may soon end in favour of the British Government and stop the unavoidable blood-shed. After which rice was distributed amongst the poor, and the meeting dispersed.

IDAR.

On the 4th inst. his Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Idar sent the following message to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay :—"The news of the splendid British victory at Paardeberg and of the relief of Ladysmith, gives me very great joy. All courts and public offices will be closed. Rejoicings held, sweetmeats distributed amongst relief workers and poor houses, and a royal salute fired to commemorate the happy events on Monday, the 5th inst. I request the favour of your Excellency kindly conveying my hearty congratulations to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress and to Lord Roberts."

In the morning of the 5th inst. H. H. the Maharaja Saheb presented himself with the State officers, when the State force fired a royal salute with the necessary military formalities. In the afternoon sweetmeats were distributed to the relief workers. In the opening H. H. the Maharaja Saheb held a durbar when the pupils of the Idar English School, the Gujarati School and the Girls' School were kept present on the occasion. Some of the pupils recited beautiful Gujarati poems describing the benefits of the British rule in India. The recitation was followed by a distribution of prizes. Rao Saheb Parbhuram, Deputy Educational Inspector, Mankanitha, then made a short but effective speech. He said that the Idar English School had undergone great changes for the better, both as regards number of boys as also as regards efficiency of the pupils, since the appointment of the present Head Master, Mr. Harilal Parmanand Bhatt. He also said that he would be equally satisfied with the Gujarati school if the head master is supplied with better-paid assistants. He had the highest opinion for the Girls' school. There also the pupils gave, as he said, ready answers to questions put to them during their examination. He thanked H. H. the Maharaja Saheb for promoting, above all, the interests of his subjects in matters educational, and he hoped that five or seven new (Gujarati) schools in places like Gota, Bamna and Punasan would still be opened, so as to make the spread of education possible throughout the State. He also added that he found in Rao Bahadur Keshavlal, Dewan of the State, a liberal friend and a warm sympathiser of his Highness' subjects. A prince's wishes could only be accomplished when the Dewan was a diligent worker, and he was glad to see that in Rao Bahadur Keshavlal there was a rare combination of all the qualities required to make an accomplished administrator. This could be easily judged from the fact that the Rao Bahadur's keen interest had led to the opening of 16 different schools in the State, during a short time, a thing that can scarcely be expected in a place like Mahikantha.

BANSDA.

On account of the joyous news of the successes of the British arms in Africa, a special durbar was held here on Tuesday by his Highness Maha Raul Shri Pratap Singhji Gulab Singhji Raja Saheb, Bansda State. There were present, Prince Natwar Singhji, Mankarees, State officers and all other leading and influential men of the town. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb made an able and eloquent speech from the Gadi, expressing his gratification at the war news. He heartily congratulated Lord Roberts on his brilliant victories and subsequent relief of Ladysmith. He further assured the audience that England would be victorious, as it always is. The Dewan Saheb being on leave the Naib Dewan, Saheb, in his absence, expressed the same in Gujarati. Similar speeches followed. Boys of the English school sang the National Anthem. Guns were fired from the battery, and after the distribution of a targulab, pan-supari the Durbar terminated. A congratulatory urgent telegram was sent to the Queen-Empress through Mr. J. W. A. Weir, Agent to H. E. the Governor at Surat. All the schools and offices were closed. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb contributed Rs. 1,000 to the Transvaal War Fund.

THE PACHAIYAPPA'S HALL MEETING.

H. H. the Prince of Arcots at this meeting said :—

My Hindu and Mahomedan Brethren,—I am really so glad that you have afforded me an opportunity of presiding on this memorable occasion, and I thank you heartily for it. I need hardly say that all my sympathies are for the objects of this meeting, and it is this fact alone, which induced me to accept your kind invitation. It is a self-evident truth, that to will a thing is within the province of man, but the execution of that will lies in the hands of the Almighty. According to our original intention, we should have met hear a week ago, but if we had met, what could we have done, except that we would have expressed our sympathies. Praise be to Holy God that the features of the present war are now wearing such a cheering and satisfactory complexion, and the success that has been achieved by the British arms is so far-reaching in its effect, that we are enabled to-day to congratulate each other and to exchange rejoicings mutually. The events of the war have so much moved the hearts of the Hindu and the Mahomedan subjects of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, that they are unitedly standing firm, with their loins girded up, on the common platform of steadfast loyalty towards their august Sovereign. Under the beneficent shadow of the british rule, the privileges which we have enjoyed are so many, that my language fails me if I attempt to describe them. But we expect to get more in the near future, and live happily always praying for Her Majesty's long life and prosperity and for the stability of her Empire. There can be no particle of doubt that our destinies are so interwoven with each other, that England's prosperity is our prosperity, and her sorrows. Let England rest assured, that we Hindu and Mahomedan subjects of the Indian Empire, are second to none in our loyalty, and that we are ready to act together with the British subject, shoulder to shoulder in all times to come.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 12th March, 1900.

1. The Battalion will parade to-morrow (Tuesday) the 13th instant on the Oval at 6-45 a.m. for Commanding Officers Parade.

Cadets will be conveyed in special tram cars as follows :—

Byculla School—One double car to leave Victoria Garden s, at 6 a.m.

St Mary's College—Two double cars to leave Victoria Gardens, at 6 a.m.

2. The Drills, &c., for the week will be as follows :—

(1) Byculla School :—At 4-30 p.m., on Monday and Thursday.

(2) St Mary's College :—At 4-15 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday) and 7-15 a.m. on Thursday.

(3) Cathedral High School ;—At 3-45 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday) and Thursday.

(4) Byculla Scottish School :—At 3-30 p.m., on Wednesday.

(5) John Connon School :—At 3-30 p.m., on Friday.

(6) F Company—At 3-30 p.m., to-day (Monday) the 12th instant at St Mary's College, Nesbit Road.

(7) D Company—At 5 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 12th instant at the Telegraph Quarters.

(8) G Company :—At 5 p.m. on Thursday the 15th instant, on the open space of ground in front of the Head-quarters.

(9) There will be Combined Company Drill and Recruits Drill at 5-15 p.m. on Wednesday the 14th instant, on the open space of ground in front of the Head-Quarters. Candidates for proficiency certificate are requested to attend.

3. It is notified for information that His Excellency Lord Northcote of Exeter G. C. I. E., C. B. has honored the Corps by consenting to be the Honorary Colonel.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 12th March, 1900.

1. Orderly Sergts for the week—Sggts W Harvey and W F Zurhorst.

2. The following drills with take place this week :—

No. 1 Company, Town Hall Compound—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 5-45 p.m. 10-inch R M L Gun drill and Sub-divisional Squad drill.

No. 2 Company, Nesbit Road Head-quarters—Tuesday and Thursday, at 5-45 p.m. 10-inch R M L Gun drill.

3. There will be class firing at Cooke on Tuesday. Train leave Victoria Terminus, at 6 a.m. and Byculla 6-13 a.m.

4. The proficiency class will meet at the Club, on Tuesday at 5-0 p.m. and at the Nesbit Road Head quarters on Thursday at 5 p.m.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE VICEROY IN ASSAM.

SPEECH TO DIBRUGARH TEA PLANTERS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, with Lady Curzon and party, accompanied by Mr. Cotton, Chief Commissioner, and Mr. Hawkins, Manager of the Assam Railway and Trading Company, arrived at Dibrugarh at 9-15 on Wednesday morning. As the train approached the station it was seen that a large crowd of natives had assembled outside, while many ladies and gentlemen were on the platform to welcome his Excellency. The platform was gaily decorated with bunting, plants, and flags. As her Excellency Lady Curzon alighted she was presented with a charming bouquet by the tiny daughter of Mrs. Carrol, Civil Surgeon. A smart guard-of-honour of the Assam Valley Light Horse under Captain Holder, was drawn up at the station, also a fine looking guard of 100 men of the 10th Jats, under Lieutenant Rewell, and 100 Military Police under Captain Chatterton. After his Excellency had inspected the guards, and the Native Officers had been presented by Major Macartney, Commanding the Station, their Excellencies were conducted to a shamiana most tastefully decorded with flags, flowers, plants, and moss, under which an address from Dubrugarh Planters was read by Mr. Alston, supported by Messrs. Gerald Fitzgerald, Shaw and Griffiths, and his Excellency replied.

The following was the address :—"May it please your Excellency,—We, the tea planters of Lakhimpur district, feel deeply honoured at the visit of your Excellency and Lady Curzon, showing that the remotest corners of the Indian Empire have your Excellencies' thoughtful consideration. This occasion marks an epoch in the annals of Assam, being the first time a Viceroy has ever visited these far-off districts. We wish to place on record our appreciation of the attitude the Government of India has always adopted with reference to Assam emigration and the labour laws, and are confident you will be supported in maintaining the policy of your predecessors by the experience gained in the present visit. We need hardly assure your Excellency that the existing legal provisions for the protection of capital invested in the tea industry cannot be withdrawn. There is no indigenous population from which the supply of labour can be obtained, and imported labour could only be introduced and retained at a prohibitive cost and great risk were it not safeguarded by legislation. We wish to thank your Excellency for the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Buckinham to the Legislative Council, and would assure you that he enjoys our fullest confidence. We learn with regret that work on the upper section of the Assam-Bengal Railway has been stopped for the season, as it is of the greatest importance to us that communication both by rail and river should be accelerated and improved. We would commend to your kindly consideration the necessity of a survey of the hill tracts which surround us, to locate the mineral wealth with which they abound, and we feel convinced that the public funds would not be wasted if used in this way. Private enterprise has been much hampered owing to want of capital, and the knowledge which can only be acquired after a survey has been made. We feel especially grateful that her Excellency, Lady Curzon, has braved the fatigue and discomforts of our long river journey to visit us, and trust she will enjoy her visit. We sincerely hope your Excellency will carry away a pleasant and lasting recollection of your tour in these hills.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S REPLY

was as follows : Gentlemen,—It cannot fail to be a source of much gratification to me on this the first occasion of a visit, not merely by myself but by any Viceroy of India, to the extreme borders of Assam to receive so warm a welcome at the hands of the pioneer body whose energy and outlay has been responsible for the reclama ion of this remote but flourishing corner of her Majesty's Indian Dominions. Most of my travels hitherto have been connected with the North-Western outposts of the Indian Empire, where questions of high politics and imperial strategy absorb the attention of the student, but because those momentous issues are here in the main replaced by problems of internal development and industrial exploitation that is no reason why a Governor-General of India should take any less interest in your enterprise or fortunes. Indeed my own conception of the high office that he is privileged to fill is that during his time he should as far as opportunity and health may permit visit all quarters of the vast dependency temporarily committed to his charge, and should endeavour by personal contact with places and men to form a correct appreciation of local as well as of imperial concerns. In this spirit, gentlemen, I have come, albeit on a hasty visit, to Assam and in the replies to the addresses with which here and elsewhere I am favoured, I shall discuss with a frankness similar to that with which you have honoured me, the subjects that are of common interest to us both.

"I am glad to note that you record a sincere recognition of the wisdom and sympathy of the attitude consistently adopted by the Government of India with regard to the emigration and the labour laws of this Province. I agree with you in thinking that the time has not yet come when protection and control by special statute of the agency of the industry in which you are engaged can safely be dispensed with, and the Bill that has lately been introduced into the Legislative Council is a proof conclusive of my agreement. A day will probably come in the future when exceptional labour laws will not be required for the tea plantations of Assam, any more than they are in the Duars and the Teral of Bengal, and when for the present artificial system will be substituted the na ural operation of the laws of demand and supply. That is the ideal to which successive Viceroys and Secretaries of State, and I imagine also successive generations of planters, all look forward, but the means of access to these parts of Assam must be greatly improved, and the conditions of employment must be ameliorated and rendered more secure, before a natural stream of cheap and free labour can be expected to flow up and down the Brahmaputra Valley In the meantime it is our duty to prepare the way for that consummation by regularising and purifying from abuse or reproach the existing contract system. I am pleased to think that our present effort to to so as in its main outlines met with the frank and cordial acceptance of the planters, who reprobate not less than do the Government of India both the processes and results of the unlicensed and

ILLICIT SYSTEM OF PROFESSIONAL RECRUITING

falsely masquerading under the designation "free." The temporary postponement of the measure will give us further opportunities of considering the views both of the planting industry and of the executive officers of the Province upon points concerning which agreement has not yet been attained. I was much gratified at being able to persuade Mr. Buckingham, in whom in your address you have signified your entire confidence, to give to the Government of India the benefit of his co-operation in our Legislative Council, and although for the reason that I have named we have not as yet been able to take full advantage of his services, I shall hope to be fortunate enough to have established a lien upon them for the Session of next year when we shall resume the discussion of the Bill.

"While avowing your belief which I share, that upon the development of communications, both by water and land, the future prosperity of the Province largely depends, you add an expression of disappointment at the temporary suspension of the work upon the upper section of the Assam Bengal Railway. I am as well aware as any of you can be of the unfortunate consequences of any such stoppage. But may I point out to you that the Government of India are no more able to certify in advance the complete execution, still less the generous expansion, of their railway programme than you are able to guarantee a first-class crop from your tea gardens. Both of us are dependent upon conditions outside human control. The external world seems sometimes to imagine that the Government of India enjoy unlimited resources for the building of railways, and that only

SOME MALEVOLENT BUREAUCRATIC STREAK.

in our composition stands in the way of the prompt realisation of works which we have already commenced, and even prompter acceptance of whatever fresh proposals may be placed before us. These of course are not the facts. Our railway programme must be strictly co-ordinated to our financial resources, and to the triennial outlay that is sanctioned by the Secretary of S ate. A year of bad weather, high mortality, and low prices will disorganise the whole of the calculations of the tea planter and will compel him to curtail all the pet schemes of extension he may have planned for the ensuing season. In the same way the terrible famine from which part of India is now suffering re-acts upon the whole of our administrative and financial programm. Governments in fact have their lean years as well as companies, syndicates, and individuals, and we have to do what every private person would do in the same circumstances, viz., cut down our expenses and economise all round. Now let me apply these reflections to the case of the Assam Bengal Railway. I am as anxious to push it through as any man, but the immediate demands are beyond our means. In the present year we were asked for 124 lakhs, and we have with the utmost difficulty given 96 lakhs. Next year we are asked for 127 lakhs, but owing to the famine and other causes we cannot from our own resources provide one-half that sum, nor, I am afraid, will the popular though utopian argument that it cannot be sound policy to postpone or delay the execution of a remunerative scheme apply in the present case. So difficult is the country which this railroad traverses that the total average cost per mile of the 740 miles of metre guage line is likely to be 1 1-2 lakhs (or £10,000) a mile, a total only reached by the heaviest broad gauge lines in Uupper India. I doubt if the most sanguine believers in the future of Assam whom I am now addressing will assure me returns within a measurable period of time that will even infinitessimally recoup this enormous outlay, or will convert the Assam and Bengal Railway for many a year to come into anything but a heavy annual tram upon the pocke s of the Government. Gentleman, the suggestion you have made of

A GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

of the hill tracts of this district by a Government expert is new to me, but it is one to which, if it come up to Government with the approval of the Chie Commissioner, I shall be glad to give the most favourable consideration. The Government should certainly lose no opportunity of opening the door by such assistance as it can legitimately afford to the enterprise of its citizens, particularly in neighbourhoods where their activity and initiative have already effected so much.

"You have been kind enough in the concluding paragraphs of your address to make special mention of the fact that Lady Curzon has accompanied me upon this journey, and to hint that this can only have been accomplished at the cost of some discomfort and fatigue. You must, I think, have temporarily forgotten that it is in one of the superb steamers of the India General Steam Navigation Company that we have made the trip, an act of generous assistance on the part of the Company without which I am afraid that we should never have succeeded in reaching Dibrugarh in the brief time at our disposal, while the contrast of a day on board the Buzzard with any average 24 hours while I am in Calcutta tempts me to think that there is less fatigue in penetrating to the remotest corners of Assam than there is in never moving from my own writing table at Government House. Neither Lady Curzon nor myself will easily forget the hearty and loyal reception which you have extended to us. During the next two days we shall be busily engaged in inspecting the industries of this most interesting neighbourhood. I have previously been down coal mines both in England and in Tonking. I have inspected spouting oil wells and refineries on the shores of the Caspian, and I have examined tea plantations both in Ceylon and Japan. But I understand that you propose to spare me any similar travels in the future by showing me all these curiosities within the space of a few miles and of le s than 30 hours. I am sure that I shall profit by what I see, and that Lady Curzon and I will carry away with us happy recollections of our excursion to this busy scene alike of British enterprise and British hospitality."

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. TATA AND CO.'s Liverpool friends' weekly letter runs as follows:—Market practically unchanged. Most of the sales made recently have been to realise profits; many Bulls have thus gone out of the article and a short interest has been created. Many think that we are too high, and are selling short, this increases the strength of the situation. For our own part we turned round and went "strong Bulls" about the beginning of January and since the market has advanced 3-4 per lb and the reaction we predicted on the 10th February has taken place. This reaction will permit and has permitted, our friends to enter the market with greater chance of success. Aug-Sept. is still at a considerable discount under spot cotton, and we therefore maintain our good opinion of this old crop position. The following American cables are reliable :—From New York—Movement heavier owing to very extensive purchases of spot. Advices state that smaller interior towns are depleted, and a sharp falling of in the movement in the next week or two From Greensboro (Alabama)—"Big receipts are at the expense of the Interior; receipts in interior towns are practically nil general r ceipts must soon decrease—From Sharman (Texas)— Big receipts merely temporary, no reason for increasing cropes timates.—From Pine Bluff (Arkausas)—Absolutely a scacity of cotton; cotton in the interior diminishing alarmingly. From Memphis—Receipts must diminish rapidly From Galveston—Signs of exhaustion, good time to buy From Mexia (Texas) nothing more int he interior of Texas" We are forced by the foregoing news to come to the conclusion, that from the 1st March onward, the movement will be much smaller than in the two preceding years—which yielded over 11 millions. Quantity in sight at the end of February say 7,000,000 bales, the average in s ght during last ten years after the 1st March is 1,250,000 bales, the likely total crop this tyear will be 8,850,000 bales which is not far from the latest estimates of the best authorities excepting Neill. Manchester trade keeps good, Mr. Bythel, manager of the Manchester Ship Canal, states that the exports are likely to continue on the present enormous scale for some time to come. Consumption may therefore be expected to continue enormous in England, and probably also on the Continent, and in view of the enormous deficit produced by the small crop of probably 8,850,000 bls, we still warmly advise purchases, particulary of a position which is as cheap as August and Sept. The above views of Liverpool friends are well supported by an esteemed American friend of ours, who writes from Texas on 10th February :—Violent rise in the market during the last week. The market has advanced almost too rapidly, Liverpool leading in the advance, and touching 5 3-32d. for Middling yesterday. To-day we are slightly easier, but we have fully recovered the decline on this side, and although after the heavy buying by Europe we ought to be entitled to a reaction, I am afraid we are not going to have a decline. Receipts are more liberal in comparison with last year, when they were retarded by the very severe weather, but from all information we can get, it appears that only the rapid advance has drawn out the unsold cotton in the country, and that, at the latest, in ten days from now, stocks will be more exhausted than in former years. The advance in Liverpool seems to be based on fresh business which spinners can put through, and upon inquiry made from my brokers, I do not think that consumption will be checked anything short of 5 1-2d., if at this price. The only reason we can compare this year with, is 1880, when cotton rose to 6 3-4d. in Liverpool on similar strong statistics and good trade. New crop has participated in the advance, but not to the same extent; Nov.-Dec. shipment is quoted at 17 1-2, Oct.-Nov. 17 3-4 and, Sept.-Oct at 18. I hear of some freight engagements being made for new crop already. Another American letter of ours, dated New York, 3rd February, states among other things :—Our market has considerably advanced on a very good trade demand, touched to-day the highest point of the season. This demand as far as the Continent is concerned extends also into the new crop for which large sales have been made at the ruling discounts. . . . . Naturally after about two months, if the sowings point to a probable large crop for next year, we may see lower prices; already the official reports from Alabama are that three times more the amount of fertilisers will be used. Our Alexandria friends, writing on 27th Feb. state: The market is to-day practically the same as we wrote you last particular qualities are however in demand and command higher prices Comparatively with other qualities. At the same time certain qualities . . . shew a decline. The tone of our market remains very firm as the position of the Nile shows no signs of improvement.

GERMAN COMPETITION.

WHILE the Russian papers, for the most part, are rejoicing over the complete commercial victory gained by Russia over the English in Persia, the "Novoe Vremya" publishes some letters from Southern Persia, the writer of which declares that the English, just now are very active in that quarter. The English Minister at Teheran, he says, has been travelling for two months through South-Western Persia, while the 'English Consul in Seistan" has been travelling in Beloochistan, and trying to get traders to use the caravan route from India to Persia, via Mastung Nushki and Nasratabad. He also states that English Engineer officers will shortly be making a telegraph line through Persian Beloochistan to Teheran. It was, of course, already known says the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* that the BritishConsul at Kirman and Capt. Webb-Ware recently arranged for the despatch of a caravan from Kirman via Nushki, and that the Indian Government had begun the construction of a telegraph line connecting Quetta with Nushki, which may possibly be extended ultimately to Meshed.

That Germany is also preparing to compete for a share of the trade of SouthernPersia may be inferred, adds the correspondent, from the publication of an offical report on the opening up of the Karun River, and the present condition of the port of Mohammera. It is pointed out that the trade statistics furnished by the English Consul make no special mention of the German goods which are imported to Mohommera in considerable quantities. This, it appears is owing to the fact that they come via Bombay, and are included under the head of Indian merchandise.

The *Swiet*, organ of the Russian Panslavist and Ultra-patriotic Party, publishes an article, written by Col. Komaroff, chief editor of that paper, in which he strongly urges that Russia should extend as quickly as possible her sphere of political influence, and then her commercial and colonising activity in the valley of Herat and Candahar, in Western Belcochistan, in the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates and up to the Persian Gulf. The writer says:—"If Russia were to take that course, the British and Germans would not be able to unite, in that part of Asia, their spheres of influence, and thus prevent Russia from making her way to the Indian Ocean, which is much more valuable for her than the distant Yellow Sea." The *Swiet* concludes by recommending Russia to pursue with that object, not mild diplomatic action, but much more vigorous and, consequently, more efficacious steps.

ENGLAND, RUSSIA, AND PERSIA.

INVITATION TO THE SHAH TO VISIT ENGLAND.

THE "Times" correspondent at Teheran telegraphed on Feb. 21 :—The British Minister had an audience of the Shah yesterday, and formally invited him to England. The Minister leaves for home early in March.

A PERSIAN RAILWAY COMPANY IN ST. PETERSBURG.

A correspondent at Odessa telegraphs to the "Times" (Feb. 16) :—The Odessa *Novosti* to-day says it has received a communication from St. Petersburg stating that in the first half of the present year a Persian railway company will be founded having its administration in St. Petersburg.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

RELIEF OF KIMBERLEY.

INVASION OF THE FREE STATE.

CRONJE RETREATS AND IS OVERTAKEN.

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

BOER ACTIVITY AT ARUNDEL.

ENEMY'S ATTACKS REPELLED.

ARUNDEL, Feb. 20, 2-30 p.m.—We have had a very busy day. The enemy are all round us, but they have been kept at a respectable distance. Before eight this morning a gun which had been brought round on our right flank behind the ridges suddenly opened fire from the south-east on Arundel Camp at a distance of 8,000 yards. The shells fell far short. Our artillery soon replied, and the gun was withdrawn. A small force, possibly 200 strong, having threatened our communication with Nsaawpoort, we sent out 200 Australians, consisting of New South Wales men, under Captain Legge, Victoria Mounted Rifles under Captain McLeish, and South Australians under Captain Howland. They were supported by two field guns, which remained out all day shelling every kopje on which the enemy showed himself. Meanwhile a Boer gun from the enemy's old position on the Taaiboseh Hills began shelling our outposts on the north-east. It was silenced ere long by our 40-pounder firing at a range of about four miles. Soon a heavy musketry fire and the loud banging of the "Pom-Pom" were heard about five miles from camp to the eastward, where the western Australians under Captain Moore were reconnoitring and had drawn the enemy's fire. Indeed, the 'Pom-Pom" was very busy all day. At the time of dispatching this message it is impossible to give details of what took place during the morning. A brisk rifle fire was heard to the westward at one time, and from the top of a hill at Arundel musketry fire was heard crackling in three directions at once. Our posts to the Westward were fired upon, but on the approach of the Worcestershire Regiment the enemy retired. A squadron of the Inniskillings under Captain Haig also went with two guns to support our posts to the west. The day's casualties were one man wounded and one horse killed. Some hundreds of Boers have been visible during the day moving about the Rensburg Camp, but nothing that has happened warrants the supposition that the enemy in the neighbourhood number more than a thousand men. Our men are gradually learning to take cover cleverly.—Reuter's Special Service.

BOER WITHDRAWAL FROM COLESBURG.

Arundel, February 19.—Judging from appearances, there is a very small force of the enemy in this neighbourhood. Saturday's reconnaissance discovered only 600, and scarcely any have been seen since. The probability is that a thousand or two remain at Colesberg, while 10,000 have been withdrawn to meet the invasion of the Free State from the West.—Reuter.

BULLER AGAIN ADVANCES.

OCCUPATION OF HUSSAR HILL.

Mr. Bennet Burleigh, the correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," in a telegram from Chieveley Camp, says :—About 8 o'clock on Wednesday (13th inst.) General Buller, with his whole army, except General Hart's brigade, advanced towards Mounts Hlangwana and Monte Cristo. Once these hills are in our hands it means access to the Tugela below Colenso, south of Nelthorpe, and puts the Boer lines of communications with the north and Mount Bulwan itself under the fire of our big naval guns. No doubt the country is very rough between Hlangwana and Ladysmith, but it is not impassable. General Buller's dispositions were to seize Aussar Hill, a down-like spreading ridge, under the western slopes of Monte Cristo. Whilst our camp was held, a force moved eastwards, and General Lyttelton's men marched north to clear the valleys. Colonial cavalry scouted, and Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry galloped for Hussar Hill, which was taken, after a feeble resistance, by the troopers. At ten in the morning the Boers commenced pitching shells from batteries hidden behind a screen of bush and rocks. Our guners replied as usual, silencing the enemy's artillery, which was shifted about and re-opened from other points. Although Hussar Hill was thus brought under a cross fire, little damage was done to our troops, who constructed a long trench to secure their possession of the hill, and placed a naval 12-pounder in a Sandbag battery upon it.

The Boers were being reinforced during the afternoon, but were unable to make any impression upon our troops, who held the position, and have brought up supplies and guns. Our total losses during the day were about twenty wounded.

ANOTHER HILL CAPTURED ON SATURDAY.

The correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" telegraphing on Saturday, says:—There was little fighting on Thursday and Friday, but to-day our troops have made and important capture. Cingolo, a high, wooded hill to the south of Monte Cristo, has been taken. These hills run parallel to the Hussar ridge, and are at right angles to Grobler's range. Our losses are slight. The fighting was in bush-covered country. The "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent says:—During Saturday our advance continued. Our troops attacked, and took possession of the southern portion of the Angola range of hills, to the east of Colenso. A heavy artillery duel was in progress all day between the enemy's guns and our batteries on Hussar Hill.

BULLER CAPTURES MONTE CHRISTO.

The following telegram from Sir Redvers Buller was posted at the War Office on Monday :—

Chieveley Camp, February 19.—I yesterday moved round the enemy's flank. The Queen's, who had bivouacked on the northern slope of Cingolo, crossed the Nek, and spported by the rest of the 2nd Brigade under General Hildyard, assaulted and took the southern end of Monte Christo, the 4th Brigade of the left slope the western. The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, supported by the rest of the 6th Brigade, assaulted the eastern flank of the enemy's position, while the 2nd Brigade of Cavalry, on the extreme right, watched the eastern slopes of Monte Christo, and drove back those of the enemy who went there to escape from our artillery fire. Assaulted by a heavy artillery fire on their front and flank and attacked on their flank and rear, the enemy made but slight resistance, and abandoning their strong position were driven across the Tugela. I have taken several camps and waggon loads of ammunition, and several of stores and supplies and a few prisoners. The weather has been extensely hot and the ground traversed exceedingly difficult. The energy and dash of the troops have been very pleasant to see, and all have done well. The work of the Irregular Cavalry, the Queens, the Scots Fusiliegs, and the Rifle Brigade was perhaps most noticeable; while the excellent practice of the artillery and the naval guns and the steadiness of the gunners under at times a very accurate fire was remarkable. The accurate fire of the naval guns from Chieveley was of great assistance. Our casualties are not, I think, heavy.

HOW MONTE CRISTO WAS CAPTURED.

Chieveley Camp, February 19.—The whole of the enemy's position facing up from Hlangwane to Green Hill was shelled with lyddite on Saturday, and shrapnel was poured into the Boer sandbag trenches, which could be distinctly seen. It seemed incredible that human beings could outlive such a storming. Our infantry was well advanced last night. The Fusiliers Brigade held the enemy in check in front, while Lyttelton's division moved along the crest of a high hill to the right, called Monte Cristo, which was separated from Green Hill by a low kopje. About noon to-day General Lyttelton's men appeared on the extreme point of the summit of Monte Crito Hill. The General had found a chink in the enemy's armour, and decided to strike without delay. The Scottish Fusiliers commenced advancing up the slopes of the little kopje which intervened between Monte Cristo Hill and Green Hill. They were met with a very scattered fire to which they paid no heed, and the summit was easily gained. The Irish Fusiliers at the same time commenced the ascent of the Green Hill heights, where the enemy were in position. The enemy where seen retreating through the trees, which were so dense as to afford them complete cover. They were pursued by the Irish Fusiliers, who left the cover of the trees and rushed across an open space on the side of the hill, their bayonets flashing in the bright sun. With a ringing cheer they clambered up the last slope and in about five minutes had gained the enemy's trenches and won the position. The advance was a magnificent sight. The Welsh Fusiliers were sent up in support of the Irishmen, while the Royals supported the Scottish Fusiliers. Although they were surprised by our right flanking movement the enemy's retreat was effectively carried out. They were seen taking a convoy of waggons away, and their cannon also had been removed. An inspection of the trenches showed that they had been consructed with a view to repelling an attack from the direct front, and the enemy were consequently unable to concentrate their fire on our men ascending the right slopes of the hill. The trenches extended along the entire crest and down the sides of the hill, and shelter was also obtained from the huge cacti which covered the slopes. On the summit there was a large plateau. Here the trenches were arranged in terraces it apparently having been the enemy's intension at one time to stand even after we had gained the crest. The trenches were six feet in depth, and were strewn with straw as if the Boers slept in them. They were littered with bags of rusk About a dozen tents were still standing. The greater part of them had been used to hold stores. The latter consisted of a few bags of flour and tins of jam. The interiors of the tents were in an extremely dirty state. Some official papers were also found, beside thousands of rounds of Mauser ammunition and a box of Nordenfeldt ammunition. On reaching the summit the infantry fell in and the advance was again ordered. The whole plateau was taken possession of, as was also a range on the left, within a few thousand yards of Hlangwane. Behind this hill the enemy's tents can be seen. The greatest enthusiasm prevails in all ranks at the opening which has thus been effected. Our casualties were very few, the Irish Fusiliers having only one. The enemy fired a 100-pound shell in the direction of the naval guns on Hussar Hill. Our 12 pounders replied, and silenced Long Tom for the day. Our artillery has been brought up. The cavalry guard the drift over the Tugela.—Reuter's Special Service.

BOMBARDING THE COLENSO TRENCHES.

Durban Monday, 4 p.m.—General Buller lost no time in opening fire this morning upon the enemy's position from the heights captured yesterday. Our gun swept the enemy's trenches at Colenso. Their evacuation is certain. Our position is strongly entrenched, and will form the base for the next move forward. The gratifying news of our successes all round—here in Natal, in Cape Colony, and in the Free State—has put a vast amount of fresh heart amongst the entire forces at the front. Lieut. Churchill, who was recently wounded, is now on the hospital ship Maine, and is being nursed by his mother.—Central News.

Durban, February 19.—While General Buller is continuing his movement on the extreme right, he has made every needful disposition for the defence of the position on his left and to the south of the Tugela generally, maintaining an adequate force there for the purpose. Isolated parties of Boers sometimes cross the river, and there is a good deal of sniping.—Reuter's Special Service.

COLENSO OCCUPIED.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAM.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday Lord Lansdowne read the following telegram from Sir R. Buller :—Blows farm, February 20 4-10 p.m. (received War Office 3-44 p.m.)—The Fusilier Brigade yesterday took Hlangwane Hill the right of the enemy's position, and commanding Colenso, the rest of force advancing towards the Tugela. This morning the enemy had withdrawn all their troops north of the Tugela and had practically evacuated Colenso. To-day General Hart has occupied Colenso after a very slight resistance by a weak rearguard, and we hope to hold the line of the Tugela on the south side of Colenso to Eagle's Nest. The enemy seem to be in full retreat, and are apparently only holding a position which they occupy across the Colenso-Ladysmith railway, where it is close to the angle of the Tugela, with a weak rearguard. General Hart's advanced guard is crossing at Colenso. Our casualties yesterday and to-day have, I hope, been but few.—Buller.

Chieveley Camp, February 21 (4 p.m.).—Colenso is ours. We have also taken possession of Hlangwane Hill. The Boers fled in masses, leaving their stores and large quantities of ammunition, clothing, and horses behind them. Their rout was complete, and they retreated on Pieters under Bulwane. Our troops were successful at every point. In this advance Barton's Union brigade was largely employed.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

WARREN'S DIVISION ACROSS THE TUGELA.

Sir Redvers Buller informs the War Office that the Fifth Division (Sir Charles Warren's) crossed the Tugela on Wednesday by pontoon bridge and drove back the enemy's rearguard, the naval 12-pounders silencing all his guns. This Chievely correspondent of the "Daily News" states that General Hart on occupying Colenso found that the railway had been considerably damaged. Arrangements are being made for its immediate repair, and timber has already been prepared for a temporary bridge across the Tugela. A Pietermaritzburg despatch to the "Daily Telegraph" say. The collapse of the Boers on the Tugela appears complete. In the trenches of the two captured camps large quantities of ammunition and stores were found, a fact which points to a hurried flight. Our troops are behaving splendidly, and we have full confidence in their ability to relieve Ladysmith, which is now in sight of our front. The New York 'Evening Journal" publishes the following heliogram, dated Ladysmith, 20th inst.:—"The Boers have removed their Long Tom from Bulwana Hill. Buller's naval guns are now reaching the Boer position. We expect relief in two days."

MORE NEWS FROM MAFEKING.

MESSAGES FROM COLONEL BADEN-POWELL.

Mafeking, January 25.—Acknowledges receipt of message from Lord Roberts, saying that it caused liveliest satisfaction to garrison, which is animated by one desire, to help successful issue of whole campaign.

Casualties to date:—Killed: Five officers, 60 men. Wounded: Eight officers, 123 men. Missing: 34 men. Non-combatants: Killed 12. The following has been received at Cape town from Colonels Nicholson wounded 23. Garrison healthy and cheerful. Home-made shells and fuses complete success.

January 29.—Enemy put 94-pounder shells through convent used as convalescent hospital on January 25, slightly wounding Lady Sarah Wilson. On January 26 enemy again deliberately shelled women's laager—fortunately no casualties.

February 3.—Enemy on January 23 moved laager 4,500 yards from town. Our troops pushed on advanced works in that direction mounting gold naval smooth-bore 1,400 yards from the enemy. On evening of January 29 unmasked and shelled enemy's camp with complete success. Laager moving back, January 30, two miles. On January 31 heavy bombardment of our fort Cannon Kopje took place by 94-pounder, gaining nothing.

Our casualties:—Killed: Fred. Arthur Jones, Town Guards; Troopers Herbert Henderson Knox and David Francis Botha, British S.A. Police. Wounded: Tro

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

At a recent meeting of the Academie de Medicine Paris, MM. Sapelier, Broca, and Thebaut discussed a new serum obtained from horses dosed with alcohol, which has the power of curing a craving for alcohol in persons and animals. When the blood of the patient is inoculated with the serum he feels no inclination but rather disgust for alcohol. A similar cure was proposed in America two years ago by Dr. Evelyn of San Francis Co.

M. Hermite recently described to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, a compass which indicates the direction followed by a balloon even in the midst of thick clouds. It is, in fact, a sort of aeronautical compass.

In a recent paper to the Society Frangaise de Photographie, MM. Lumiere and Seyewetz described a new process for reinforcing photographic plates by iodide of mercury, which is free from objections to the prior methods.

Edison has invented a new filament for incandescent electric lamps of high tension. It is made of oxides of thorium and zirconium, and subjected to a special preparation to render it conductive. The new lamps will be shown at the Paris Exhibition.

A new telephone switchboard is giving satisfaction to subscribers in New York. If the exchange operator does not respond to his call an electric lamp on the Exchange switchboard can be made to flicker by hanging the telephone on its hook and taking it off again. The attention of the superintendent of the Exchange is thus called to the matter.

Fresh curves drawn from the police statistics of New York by Mr. E. S. Dexter, and given in "Nature," show that there is more intoxication in winter than in summer, but, strange to say, more cases of "assault and battery" in summer than winter. Those who refer such crimes to "drink" must, therefore, revise their conclusion as fallacious, for New York at least.

Professor S. P. Langley, Secretary to the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U. S., has been making experiments on the Welsbach incandescent gas light and his curves obtained with the bolometer show that all existing artifical lights are very wasteful of energy, which is absorbed in the dark infrared rays instead of yielding visible rays. If we could imitate the glow-worm and fire fly, we should add millions to the wealth of a nation.

According to the Prince of Monaco in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, the existing maps of East Spitzbergen are faulty, and he has produced a more accurate one drawn from his explorations of last year.

More might be made of insects in the way of food. The late Professor Riley, the American entomologist, made successful experiments in eating the prairie locusts; and American boys consect a drink of ants, water, and sugar. The "Bugong" an Australian moth rife in the Bugong Mountains, is relished by the blacks, who roast them in hot sand and ashes.

The Paris Exhibition will be a blaze of electric light after dark. There will be 12 are and 3,116 glow lamps on the grand entrance. Searchlights will flash from the cupolas and minarets. The bridge of Alexander III. will show 508 large glow lamps. In all, there will be 12,554 lamps.

The "New York Sun" states that the Wheatstone automatic telegraph was used by the Post Office telegraphists at a seat of war. After the battle of Magersfontein messages were sent at the rate of 200 words a minute. The system is used for Press messages at St. Martin's-le-Grand.

The Krupp works are to be extended at the cost of nearly a million dollars.

Twenty sets of the Marconi telegraph are to be installed on American warships. It is also intended to use the system on the Channel mail steamers between Dover and Calais, and Folkestone and Boulogne.

Our losses in South Africa are small compared to those of the French in the retreat from Moscow (30,000 men), or at the battle of Leipsic (65,000 men in three days), or at Austerlitz (28,805 men). At Gravelotte the Germans lost over, 20,000 and the French 19,000. At Plevna the Russians had nearly 20,000 killed and wounded. At Stone River the Federals lost over 13,000 men, and the Confederates over 10,000; and at Gettysburg the figures were even higher.

The Calaveras grove of big trees, California, is threatened by a firm of lumberers, but steps have been taken to preserve it from destruction.

The Chinese have no objection to electric railways, which do not "profane" the atmosphere like the steam locomotive.

Steel sleepers, heavily coated with tar to prevent rust, are to be adopted on the Mexican Southern Railway, 228 miles long, except on bridges, or at switches, and about houses.

A tunnel on a new electric railway in Paris will be lighted by electric lamps switched on and off by the train. They are to be level with the windows, so as to light the inside of the cars.

It is proposed to establish a final Court of Appeal in patent, trade mark, and copyright cases in the United States.

The American Weather Service is to be extended to all the ports of the Mexican Gulf between Tampico and Progresso. The new observatories will be directed from Galveston, Texas.

Tea planting is progressing in the west of Transcaucasia, Russia, especially in the region of Batoum. It is expected that the moist, warm regions of the Black Sea will profit by this new industry.

A Japanese town in Formosa called Teckham by our authority ("Casmos") has been condemned by the Government on hygienic grounds, and a new town is to be built for the inhabitants. Compulsory vaccination before the age of ten months, and revaccination in from six to twelve years has also been decreed by the Government.

The late Professor D. E. Hughes, F.R.S. discoverer of the microphone, and the true pioneer of wireless telegraphy, has bequathed £2,000 to the Institution of Electrical Engineers to found a scholarship for a deserving student of electrical science.

The superintendent of the White Pass and Yukon railroad found the depth of snow last December 90 1-2 inches at Glacier 55 inches at White Pass, 42 1-2 inches at Fraser, 74 1-2 inches at Log Cabin.

It was Ling, the Swede, who first systematised physical exercises in schools. I remember noting years ago, says a recent writer, that the London School Board sent several of its teachers each year to Sweden to be taught the methods in vogue there. The Board, for aught I know, may still pursue the plan, but Ling's and other systems are taught and practised in all the gymnasiums in our big towns—(I am thinking specially here, of the excellent Liverpool institution of which Mr. Alexander is the head) and exercises are duly carried out of course in many schools, public and private alike. Many books exist, written for teachers' use on this topic, so that the war and the necessity for providing for national defence in future, have merely given a flip to a movement that seems to be ready for fuller development than it has yet undergone. Another phase of this question, too, must not be overlooked. I fancy the systematic drill of the boy, his training in obedience to orders, his discipline of being taught that he is expected to do certain things and to do them instantly, are all factors in his moral upbringing which are too valuable to be lightly esteemed. We are often told—and with truth, I fear—that the average boy to-day does not represent an improvement on his predecessors in the matter of behaviour. Let us see what systematic drill will do for him in respect of his manners. It is no question of making him worse; it is all a matter, on the other hand, of making him a better lad, and of forming a better man in turn. I only hope that parents will help to mould public opinion in the direction of Lord Balfour's circular. We don't want to militarise our nation. We shall always be shopkeepers, whether we sell tea or coal or iron or ships, or anything else, but we ought at least to be capable of holding our own in the struggle for existance that grows fiercer and more trying year by year.

Of late days we have been receiving much additional information concerning malarial fever and its propagation by means of the mosquito bite. Man stands in the relation of a kind of intermediate host to the parasite which causes the disease. Lately, Professor Celli in an elaborate paper on malarial fever as it is studied in Italy, shows that it is in July and August that the epidemic reaches its height. In June or July, the mosquitoes get infected by the parasite, and presumably they acquire the infection from man himself in whose body the parasites of the previous season lie dormant. The abolition of puddles and pools in which the particular species of mosquitoes breed that carry the infection is now regarded as an essential step towards the prevention of the disease. If any measures (such as those recommended by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine) can prove to be capable of limiting this troublesome disease, science will once more have laid the world under a debt of gratitude, and will have repeated in its history the results of many similar pieces of research.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY WHEAT.

SECOND Memorandum on the Wheat Crop of the Bombay Presidency for the Season of 1899-1900. Information generally up to 20th February:—

Total area returned as sown in Presidency, including Sind and Native States, 1,000,000 acres, or 44 per cent. below last year's and the average. Decrease general but most marked in Gujarat and Deccan, where late rains were entirely absent. In about 40 per cent. of area sown in British Districts, the crop is reported to have perished. The surviving dry crop is in very poor condition and will give but a nominal yield. The irrigated crop is somewhat better but will yield moderately owing to deficiency of water-supply. In Sind crops are in fair condition.

Gujarat.—Area sown 58,000 acres or only 18 per cent. of average. Late rains totally failed. The crop has perished on about half the area. The surviving crop which is almost wholly under irrigation will yield a moderate outturn.

Gujarat States.—Area 249,000 acres; half of last year's and 37 per cent. below average. Except a small area in Palanpur, the whole crop is being raised with help of irrigation. Damage by disease and frost reported from Baroda. Elsewhere condition fair.

Deccan.—Area sown 315 000 acres, one-third of last year's and 30 per cent. of average. About 57 per cent. of the crop has perished and 30 per cent. of the remainder is being helped by irrigation. The crops will yield only a moderate outurn owing to deficiency of water in wells and canals. The dry crop is in very poor condition and will hardly yield anything.

Deccan States.—Area 13,000 acres; about half the average. Most of dry-crop withered, the irrigated one in fair condition.

Karnatak.—Area sown 533,000 acres; 7 per cent below last year's, but 4 per cent. over the average. More than half the area, however, has failed to produce any crop. The surviving crop is expected to yield moderate outturn in parts of Belgaum and Dharwar. Elsewhere poor.

Karnatak States.—Area 88,000 acres; 10 per cent. below average. Condition as in neighbouring British Districts.

Sind.—Area 334,000 acres, 5 per cent. below last year's and 29 per cent. below the average. Decrease in Shikarpur and Upper Sind Frontier attributed to low inundation and absence of floods. Crop generally fair.

Khairpur.—Area 17,000 acres. Crop fair.

LINSEED AND RAPESEED.

Second Memorandum on the Linseed and Rapeseed Crops of the Bombay Presidency for the Season of 1899-1900. Information generally up to 20th February:—

LINSEED.

Gujarat.—Owing to the complete failure of the late rains it was not possible to sow the oilseed either in the British Districts or the Native States.

Deccan.—Area 24,000 acres; one-sixth of last year's and one-ninth of the average. In Khandesh and Nasik where the late rain was very scanty, only about 3,000 acres have been placed under the crop against an average of 1 1-2 lakhs acres. Elsewhere September rain, though much in defect of the average induced cultivators to sow from about one-fourth to one-third the average area. No rain however fell after sowing and the crop has withered away in most places. The surviving crop is not expected to yield more than nominal outturn.

Deccan States.—Area 6,500 acres; about half the average. The crop has perished in most places. Elsewhere in very poor condition.

Karnatak.—Area 50,000 acres; about two-thirds of the average. The decrease is mainly in Bijapur which usually claims about fourth-fifth of the Karnatak crop. Sowing rains were fairly satisfactory; but cultivators were induced to place a larger area under food-grain crops owing to the failure of the kharif harvest. The crop has withered in most places owing to absence of rain after sowing and is expected to yield a very poor outturn.

Karnatak States.—Area 5,100 acres, condition of the crop here does not differ from that in the neighbouring British Districts.

RAPESEED.

Gujarat.—The oilseed has been sown over only about 400 acres principally in Cutch where the crop is in good condition. Elsewhere there have practically been no sowings at all.

Sind.—Area 61,000 acres; 8 per cent. below last year's and 57 per cent below the average. The decrease is mainly in Shikarpur and is attributed to deficiency of water-supply. Slight damage from frost is reported from Hyderabad and Upper Sind Frontier. Elsewhere the condition of the crop is fair,

Khairpur.—Has 2,500 acres with a fair crop.

THE DUKE OF ORLEANS AND THE BRITISH NATION.

A SPECIAL correspondent in Paris writes to the *St. James's Gazette*:—A paper entitled the "Cri de Paris," which is a sort of bad imitation of the lower kind of English "society" organ, published a day or two ago the account of a conversation between one of its contributors and the Duc d'Orleans. The Duke is described as expressing himself in such filthy terms about England that the "Cri de Paris," which is not a squeamish paper, could only indicate them by means of dots, preceded, however, by certain adjectives always used in conjunction with certain unprintable words, which are thus instantly suggested to anyone well acquainted with French. The Duke further emphasised his opinions, it is alleged, by expressive gestures.

It is a matter perhaps of little importance that two Frenchmen should in private run down the country which is giving them hospitality, and employ for this purpose the language of the Paris "voyou." But a more serious matter is the fact that the Prince admitted having sent a letter of congratulation to the caricaturist who published in a special supplement of the "Rire" an abominably filthy attack upon the entire British nation and an outrageous insult on the Queen. The letter was to have been published in the "Rire," but the Prince begged that this should not be done, as nasty consequences might ensue to him in England.

Referring to this interview, first quoted from the "Cri de Paris" in Sunday's "Observer," the London correspondent of the Paris "New York Herald," Mr. Aubrey Stanhope, says: "I heard indignation expressed by some and refusal by others to believe the reported interview with the Duc d'Orleans published in the 'Cri de Paris.' The first lot were furious, the second lot did not credit the Duc with having said what was attributed to him but thought he would do well at once to contradict the report." Now, I fear that the Duc d'Orleans will have some difficulty in issuing this denial if he has any respect for truth. One portion of the interview, and certainly the worst portion, I am now in a position to confirm. A representative of the "St. James's Gazette" called on Wednesday upon M. Willette, the caricaturist responsible for the obscene supplement in the "Rire." M. Willette admitted without any hesitation that the Duc d'Orleans had indeed sent him a letter of congratulation on this particular piece of work. He declined to produce the letter or communicate the text, but admitted that its tone was violently hostile to England, so much so indeed that though anxious to publish it, he hesitated, and before deciding showed the letter to his brother. It is easy to imagine what the letter was like in view of the brother's attitude. M. Willette's brother upbraided him for having shown such a letter to anybody, even to his nearest relations, and told him that his honour was bound up in keeping the unprintable stuff absolutely secret.

INDIGNATION IN LONDON.

The Press Association says considerable indignation has been expressed at the conduct of the Duke of Orleans, who, while staying at a London hotel, made use of most offensive expressions against the English nation to the representative of a Paris newspaper. He also admitted writing a letter of congratulation to the Paris draughtsman who had been guilty of a scandalous attack on the Queen. The Duke of Orleans left the hotel in question simultaneously with the publication of his remarks, and before they had been produced in this country. It is not known in which direction of the Continent he has now betaken himself.

THE case of Patrick Maguire, which came before a full Bench of the Calcutta High Court on Monday, writes a contemporary should attract the attention of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, as incidentally it served to show a serious defect in the law. The prisoner, who has been over two years in jail, and has still nearly one year more to serve, appealed against his sentence on the ground that the Judge who presided at his trial had erred in law in admitting certain evidence. The evidence in question consisted of certified copies of accounts current in two of the Exchange Banks in Calcutta. The full Bench ruled that it was inadmissible, but at the same time pointed out that there had been ample evidence of other kinds including the prisoner's pass book, which completely justified the conviction, and so the appeal was dismissed. It appears that in India the Banking Books Evidence Act applies only to banking partnerships registered within the meaning of sub-section 1 of section 2 of that Act. No all the Exchange and foreign banks in this country are only branches of the parent institutions in Europe, and they are consequently not of the character required in the Act. It follows that certified copies of accounts kept by them cannot be accepted as evidence by the Courts. This is the ruling of Sir Francis Maclean and four Judges, and it is undoubtedly correct. The moral is that the Banking Books Evidence Act should be amended without delay so as to bring the banks mentioned within the scope of its provisions: as the mass of Indian banking business is in their hands, the Act as it stand is of little effect.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

THE Indian Famine Fund at the Mansion House last evening had reached 86,000*l.*, and the Lord Mayor has remitted to the Viceroy of India two instalments of 30,000*l.* each.

APPEAL BY THE LORD MAYOR.

The Lord Mayor has addressed an appeal to the newspapers for subscriptions to the Viceroy's Indian Famine Fund. He says:—In the charities incident to the war none in spite of their own distress have shown more genuine concern than the people of India, as is testified by the collections spontaneously raised among the native troops for the families of their British comrades with whom in past campaigns they have fought shoulder to shoulder for the Empress Queen. Those enlightened rulers the native Princes have exhibited their traditional and most munificent liberality. For all these considerations I feel more than justified in making an urgent appeal on behalf of the Indian Famine Fund. A sum of 50,000*l.* has been raised at the Mansion House within the last few days and placed by cable at the immediate disposal of the Viceroy of India for the arduous work of relief in which, I am convinced, Lord Curzon the Government officials, and the committees will, be sustained by a knowledge of the sympathy of the community.

In a postscript the Lord Mayor adds:—Since writing I have received from the Secretary of State for India a statement of the views of the Government of India as to the organisation for distributing the sums subscribed and the objects to which the money will be applied. The Government of India propose as in 1897, to rely upon general and local relief committees for dealing with the Famine Fund, as the experience grained in that year shows that this organisation is the most suitable for making collections throughout India and for distributing relief in the distressed districts. In this manner the active and co-operation of the non-official public will be in close touch with the State system of relief, but will not interfere with or overlap it. The four objects to which any sums which may be collected will be devoted in accordance with the recommendations of the Famine Commission are as follows:—(1) The provision of extra comforts in the shape of food and clothing over and above what is provided by the State; (2) the maintenance of orphans; (3) the relief of persons who, though in want, are unwilling to declare themselves publicly as applicants for charitable assistance; and (4) the provision of help mainly in the form of agricultural implements and cattle to those who may have lost their property in the Famine and who without such help would be unable to make a fresh start in life. The relief of distres in the native States will be a special feature in the administration of the Famine fund, and it is hoped that this fact will appeal strongly to the generosity of the people of this country.—A. J. N.

In addition to a donation of 1,000*l.* from the Queen already announced, the Lord Mayor has received a cheque for 150 guineas from the Prince of Wales, who wrote that he gladly observed that such a fund was being raised for the relief of the great and widespread distress attendant upon the famine. The Princess of Wales has subscribed 100 guineas, and the Duke and Duchess of York 100*l.*

Messrs. Sheppard, Pedley, Scott, and Co., brokers to the Government of India, informed the Lord Mayor on Feb. 16 that the members of the London Stock Exchange had subscribed 10,000*l.* towards the fund, and enclosed 5 000*l.* as a first instalment.

Messrs. Henry S. King and Co. have subscribed 250*l.* to the fund.

Among other donors are:—The Lord Mayor, 105*l.*; Messrs. E. D Sassoon and Co., 150; General Younghusband, 20*l.*; Col. W. M. Leckie, 10*l.*; Messrs Wernher, Beit, and Co., 1,000*l.*; Mr. Steuart Gladstone, Governor of the Bank of England, 100*l.*; Lieut. Col. O. M. Bradshaw, 10*l.*; Major-Gen. Godman, 10*l.*; Hon. Francis N. Curzon, 10*l.*; Right Hon. Sir Arthur Hayter, 25*l.*; General Waterman, 50*l.*; Messrs. S. Neumann and Co., 1,000*l.*; Messrs. Frederick Huth and Co., 250*l.*; Lieut.-Col. R. Gardiner, R.E., retired, 10*l.*; Major-Gen. Maxwell Campbell 15*l.*; Col. Hon. G. Windsor Clive, 10*l.*; Col. Sir Henry Collett, 25*l.*; Lord Wenlock 50*l.*; General Bateson, 10*l.*; Col. Everard Milman 10*l.*, 10*s.*; the Indian Majlis, Cambridge 50*l.* 4*s.*; General Sir A. Lyon Fremantle 20*l.*; Lord Elphinstone, 50*l.*; Lord Halliburton, 35*l.*; the Earl of Elgin, 150*l.* Haileybury College offerrzory 50*l.* General T. E. Webster 10*l.*; Mr. A. G. Vernon Harcourt 10*l.*; the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company 1,000*l.*; Lord Hobhouse 50*l.* Sir Arthur Macpherson, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Sir. J. B. Phear 20*l.* Major-Gen. J. S. Kemball 10*l.* 10*s.*, Lieut.-Gen Tennant 10*l.*; General and Mrs. A. V. Falls 10*l.*; Duke of Cambridge 52*l.*; Lord G. Hamilton 100*l.*

A FUND STARTED AT MANCHESTER.

A fund for supplementing the relief of the sufferers from the famine in India was opened on Feb. 20 at a meeting held in the Town Hall, Manchester, of which the chairman was the Lord Mayor. About 4,000*l.* was subscribed at the meeting.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON'S OPTIMISM.

The "Morning Post" remarks:—Lord George Hamilton has stated in the House of Commons that the Imperial Government does not propose to make a Treasury grant to India for the purposes of the famine, "as we have no reason to believe that the financial means and credit of the Government of India are insufficient to meet the demands on them." We trust that the Secretary of State can quote chapter and verse for his opinion, but we confess that, in the light of the Viceroy's recent speeches and of the statistics extant on the subject, our hope stands higher than our confidence. The answer given by the Secretary for India to Sir William Wedderburn's question reminds us of the piece of advice offered to a famous judge, whose intuitive faculties were better developed than his logic. It was suggested to him by a candid friend that he would do well to deliver his judgments without dwelling at length on the course of reasoning that led to them. For, while we do not object to the interim decision of the Imperial Government, we fail to admit the cogency of the causes alleged by Lord George Hamilton. There are a dozen good reasons why the evil system of Treasury "doles" should be avoided as long as possible, and longer, indeed, than seems possible to many human minds. Its mere name is repugnant to the principles of the British Empire, and the utmost endeavour should be used to keep it out of practical politics. But the last ground we should have urged for the views expressed by the Secretary of State would have been the existence of adequate means at the disposal of the Indian Government. Speaking in the Viceroy's Council on Jan. 19, Lord Curzon of Kedleston was plainly of a very different opinion. He said that the famine stricken area had expanded in a degree surpassing the worst anticipations, and he mournfully contrasted the circumstances of 1897 with those that obtain to-day. Then the public of Great Britain subscribed largely and generously to the Indian Famine Fund at the Mansion House. Now their resources have been drained by the heavy demands of the war, "on which," as the Viceroy remarked, "the whole thoughts of every Englishman are centred." His Excellency took, perhaps, a somewhat too gloomy view of the limits of the Englishman's conception of his Imperial duty. At the next Council at Calcutta Lord Curzon will be gratified to announce that a preliminary instalment of 30,000*l.* has been received through the Lord Mayor of London, though the public appeal from the Mansion House is only issued to-day, and the actual amount subscribed is nearly as much again. But we do not conceive the Viceroy to have questioned the liberality of his countrymen. His remarks were rather intended to dispel the sense of security which Lord George Hamilton was at pains to express in the House.

THE GERMAN PRESS AND INDIA.

THE inveterate hostility of the larger section of the German Press to the British Empire, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Times," writing on Feb. 20, is manifested in reports professing to be the work of correspondents of German journals in various parts of the globe. This applies even to newspapers which are occasionally used to express the views of the German Government. The "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten," for example, publishes in its leading columns a letter dated "Calcutta, Jan. 25." The object of the letter is to throw doubts upon the loyalty of the Indian vassals and subjects of the Queen-Empress. It gives currency to reports that the ruler of Indore, the Maharaja Holkar, who "has been known for years for his hostile sentiments toward the British Government," has fled from his capital, and that the Imperial Government have taken over the administration of his country. Germans are then informed that there is a revolt in Chota Nagpore, in Bengal. The rebellion, it is stated, will be suppressed, as the rebels are mostly armed with bows and arrows, but "a considerable quantity of blood will be shed before tranquility is restored." Attention is directed to "the alarming increase in the murders of planters and factory officials," and Germans are assured that "in many parts of India, especially in Bengal and in the Punjab, English soldiers cannot show themselves singly because they would at once be attacked and maltreated by the populace."

The Calcutta correspondent of the Berlin Conservative organ continues his letter as follows:—How is it that in spite of all this the manifestations of loyalty which are often reported take place? All the evidences of loyalty which are trumpted abroad with such pomp are more or less manufactured to order in a manner which makes the initiated smile. The thing is quite simple. The guardian attached by the Government to every Indian Prince, and euphemistically styled the "Resident," says to his ward, "Now" you have got a fine chance of winning the favour of the Government, and perhaps you will get an Order, or you will be put into a higher class as regards the firing of salutes." It may be explained that on the arrival and departure of Indian Princes a salute is fired in the residential towns, and varies, according to the Prince's rank, from seven to 15 guns. It is therefore the endeavour of many Indian Princes to get into a higher class. If the Resident does not express himself in this manner, these are at least his views, and the Maharaja, or whatever his title may be, knows what he Resident thinks, and acts accordingly.

The letter concludes with an attack upon the Volunteers who have gone from India to South Africa. Its insinuations are on a level, in point of malice and mendacity, with the attacks which have been made in the German Press upon the Australian Volunteers, and with the suspicions which have been cast upon the patriotism of our Australian fellow-subjects. The latter says:—The enlistment of a corps of Indian Volunteers will doubtless be regarded as evidence of loyalty. These Indian Volunteers simply consist of miserably paid Europeans who, owing to the hard times, have not been able to earn their living here, and who thank Heaven that they have got the chance of shaking the dust of India off their feet, especially as every one of them hopes to receive a piece of land at the end of the war. Their colonel, Lumsden, originally a tea planter, and afterwards commander of the Surma Valley Light Horse Volunteer Regt., has already raised no less than 250 men, who will be sent off to the seat of war as quickly as possible.

It may pertinently be asked whether the German Government would welcome the publication of letters of similar tendency, dispatched, if it were worth while, to foreign journals from Kiao-chau, say, or from Dar-es-Salaam. The Government professes to prevent Herr Krupp from supplying belligerents with ammunition during the present war. The semi-official *North German Gazette* might be better employed in throwing cold water on the Anglophobia of his Berlin organ than in giving prominence to incubrations on "The Earth in the Twentieth Century."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Dido 3,127 tons, Captain G E Pickering, cleared on Saturday last for Rangoon in ballast.

THE s s Eudocia, 2,507 tons, Captain E Stall, cleared on Saturday last for Genoa, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi, 8th March, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs Davidson and child, Mrs Lucking and infant, Mrs J S Caryser, Mrs and Miss Betham, Mrs McMuken, Mr and Mrs Mortimer, Mrs and Miss Bayers and 2 children, Mr Jewanjee, two Mahomedan gentlemen and 46 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 10.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Destination.	Dates.	Agents
Tenasserim		T Y Great			Receiving Hulk
Abyssinia		do			Turret-ship
Magdala		do			Turret-ship
Plassy		do			Torpedo Catcher
H M S Eclipse		P W Bush			Flag Ship
H M S Lapwing		Lambert			Royal Navy
H M S Melpomene		Denison	Wet Basin		Royal Navy
Dalhousie		Vine	Wet Basin		R I M S
Clive		Barwick			R I M S
Juba	134	Wilson			M M & Co
Aura	171	Steuart			M M & Co
Kola	497	Robertson			M M & Co
Mutta		McIntyre			Transport
Parnea		Pearson			Transport

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
9	Muttra (Transport)	McIntyre	Cape Town, Feb 3
	Purnea s	Pearson	Cape Town via Galle
10	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi, Mar 8
11	Tresta s	Metis	Kobe, Feb 14
	Armenia s	Shanklin	Glasgow, Jan 26
	R Rubattino s	Costa	Genoa

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Ouda s	Sheldrick	Akyab
	Foreland s	McCutcheon	Calcutta
	Calpenta s	Walkey's	Rangoon
	Kapletela s	Stall	Genoa, &c
	Caledonia s	Gordon	London
	Dido s	Pickering	Rangoon

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Egypt, for Aden.
" Trieste, for Trieste, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 10.

FOR NEW YORK.
Shannon s—3 packages woollen carpets, King King and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Ataka s—7,500 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.
Diciembre s—999 cwt linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Trieste s—1,000 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

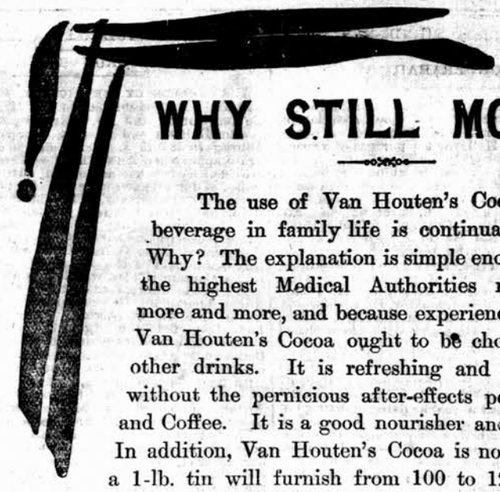
FOR HONGKONG.
Bengal s—40 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 6 bales skins, Abdoola Hajee Joosub.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Bengal s—33 bales piece goods, C Bomanjee and Co; 45 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co; 24 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co; 275 bales twist, M B Mody; 105 bales twist, Talati and Co; 59 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Bengal s—503 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 100 bales cotton, F Fischer and Co.
Kirkfield s—12 bales cotton, R S N Talati and Co.

A PROPOS of Lord Curzon's recent speech at the Asiatic Society's meeting in Calcutta, it is interesting to recall to mind the passage in Dr. Johnson's letter of 30th March, 1774, to Warren Hastings, in which he urges him to find leisure, amidst the cares of his important station, "to inquire into many subjects of which the European world either thinks not at all, or thinks with deficient intelligence and uncertain conjecture." "I shall hope," added the Doctor, "that he who once intended to increase the learning of his country by the introduction of the Persian language will examine nicely the traditione and histories of the East; that he will survey the corridors of its ancient edifices, and trace the vestiges, of its ruined cities, and that, at his return, we shall know the arts and opinions of a race of men from whom very little has been hitherto derived." The history of what we now term technical education was not to be neglected because "you, sir, have no need of being told by me how much may be added by your attention and patronage to experimental knowledge and natural history. There are arts of manufacture practised in the countries in which you preside which are yet very imperfectly known here either to artificers or philosophers. . . . Many of those things my first wish is to see, my second to know, by such accounts as a man like you will be able to give."

WHILE plague has been increasing of late in certain parts of Bengal writes the "Pioneer," it has been declining in a most satisfactory manner in the mofussil districts and Native States of the Bombay Presidency. In the last return for the week ending the 3rd instant there are 16 districts and States which report no deaths at all; while Ahmednager, Bhor State, Kolaba, show only 1 death each. In fact, excluding Bombay City (753 deaths) there were only 550 fatal cases in the whole Presidency, Poona City reported no deaths and there were only 9 in the district. Broach, Kaira, Kanara, Khandesh, Panch Mahals and Shikarpur Districts were all free from the disease. Another feature of last week's report is that Mysore State, including the civil and military stations of Bangalore, returned no deaths. It would seem that with the setting in of the hot weather plague has declined in Bombay and the Deccan, though in Calcutta and the Patna District the disease has shown unexpected virulence.



WHY STILL MORE?

The use of Van Houten's Cocoa as a daily beverage in family life is continually increasing. Why? The explanation is simple enough. Because the highest Medical Authorities recommend it more and more, and because experience teaches that Van Houten's Cocoa ought to be chosen before all other drinks. It is refreshing and strengthening, without the pernicious after-effects peculiar to Tea and Coffee. It is a good nourisher and flesh-former. In addition, Van Houten's Cocoa is not expensive, as a 1-lb. tin will furnish from 100 to 120 cups. You cannot take too much of this healthy, easily-digestible drink; and, even after the fullest use, the flavor never palls on the taste, but comes both fresh and refreshing.

BE SURE YOU TRY
VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE.

CINDERELLA
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN
Are Celebrated the World over for
ELEGANCE, FIT, STYLE AND DURABILITY.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO DRYING FOR EXPORT.
SOLE MANUFACTURER—
JAS. F. WILLIS, Worcester, England, Est. 1856.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
Agents required for Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon and Ceylon.
CINDERELLA (Regd.)

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.
This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, state "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorat the nervous system when exhausted.

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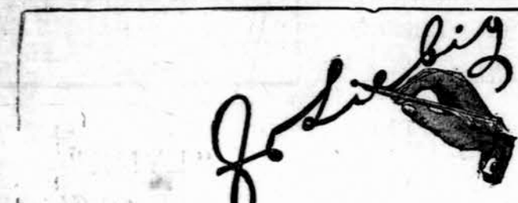

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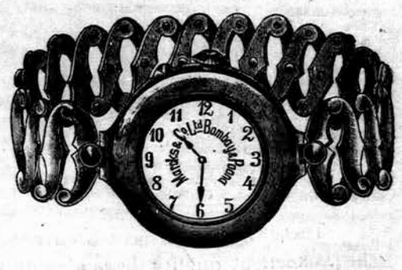

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